HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1910.

VOL XV NO 23 — BOMBAY THURSDAY JANUARY 27 1927 — ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in Possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1927			
29 Jan.	RANCHI ..		16,650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,830
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
12 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	CHINA‖ ..		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA.x		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
0 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
4 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA † ..	10,940
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
18 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA		16,568
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

Extra Steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London.—£80, £70 and £60.

1st Saloon to Marseilles,—£72, £62 and £56

2nd Saloon to London.—£54 and £52.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles—£50 and £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar-i-Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and Back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120

To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
10th Mar. '27	DUMANA ..	8,127
24th ,,	MANDALA ...	8,246
14th April	MARGHA ..	8,258
5th May	DOMALA ..	8,441

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1927		
30th Jan.	SHANGHAI MARU	To Japan
1st Feb.	NYANZA ..	China & Japan.
	NARKUNDA ..	At Colombo for Australia.
5th ,,	RIVERWAY ..	To Japan
1st March	DEVANA ..	China & Japan
	MOOLTAN ..	At Colombo for Australia.
15th ,,	DELTA ..	China & Japan
	COMORIN ..	At Colombo for Australia.
29th ,,	NELLORE ..	China & Japan
	MALOJA ..	At Colombo for Australia.
12th April	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	MOLDAVIA ..	At Colombo for Australia.

SHIPPING

N Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
BIYO MARU	5460	18 Jan.	31 Jan.
*TAMBA MARU	5845	29 Jan.	12 Feb.
RANGOON M.	5359	10 Feb.	22 Feb.
TOTTORI MARU	5973	15 Feb.	28 Feb.

*Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Ishikari Maru	15th Jan. 1927	26th Jan. 1927
* Indus Maru	26th ,, ,,	27th ,, ,,
Sydney Maru	28th ,, ,,	5th Feb. ,,
Shingo Maru	29th ,, ,,	7th ,, ,,
Honolulu Maru	6th Feb. ,,	15th ,, ,,
Koryu Maru	10th ,, ,,	20th ,, ,,
Manshu Maru	14th ,, ,,	26th ,, ,,

* Proceeds to Karachi.

For Particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager,
Phone No. 22130, Telegrams: "SHOSEN,"
P O, Box No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22927.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927			
28th Jan.	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi	
30th ,,	BARODA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf	
31st ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports.	
2nd Feb.	KHANDALLA	East & S. Africa.	

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND

IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE

National Indian Life

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907)

WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH OLD AGE and FAMILY

PROVISIONS

AFTER YOU GET Rs. 1,500 IN CASH
AND A POLICY Rs. 1,500 FULLY PAIDUP PAYABLE
OF Rs. 3,000 AFTER DEATH
WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.

Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it.

For all Particulars and forms apply to:
BRANCH SECRETARY
Bombay Branch,
Custom Building, Churchgate St, Fort Bombay
MARTIN & CO., Managing Agents.
Head Office: 6/7 CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA
AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.
Nederlandsche Handels-Maatschappy.
(Incorporated in Holland).
Established by Royal Charter 1877.

Fully paid up Capital ..... F 80,000,000
£ 6,666,666
Reserve Fund ..... F 43,777,341
£ 3,648,111

Head Office at AMSTERDAM.
(Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE.
Head Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:

Dutch East Indies:—		
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Semarang
Bandoeng	Medan	Sibolga
Cheribon	Padang	Sourabaya
Djember	Palembang	Solo
Djocja	Pekalongaa	Tegal
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
		Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.
Hedjaz:—Jeddah.
Japan:—Kobe.
China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.
London Bankers.—The National Provincial Bank Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America, and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—82, Esplanade Road.
A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Agent.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas,
Sold Everywhere.
It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

BUY THE BEST

KATNI

"CASTLE" BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

IS THE BEST

GUARANTEED OVER THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION (REVISED 1925.)

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

AGENTS:—**C. MACDONALD & Co.,**

LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
Daily Edition,

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year ..	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months ..	Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month ..	Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE
The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.
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EYE TROUBLES.

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agents: A. T. GIDVANI 2, Gungoo St. KARACHI.

INSURANCE

INSURE WITH:—
THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1897)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age. Security. Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES. INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference of premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—

Messrs. ADHEKARI DEENDOYAL & Co., Opp. Gohal Bungalow, Afzalgunj Road' Hyderabad (Deccan.

P. C. RAY, M A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., Calcutta.

A. C. PARIKH. 375, Sandhurst Rd Bombay 4 (Bombay Chief Agent)

THE

INDUSTRIAL and PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
FIRST CLASS INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Our SPECIALITY:
Prompt Settlement of Claims.
CONOMIC RATES. EASY CONDITIONS.

WANTED AGENTS EVERYWHERE.

For Particulars apply to:— JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co
Secretaries and Managers.

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds about Rs. 1¼ LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA; or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon, Bombay

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,' to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

LEARN TYPEWRITING FREE.—Standard Typewriter Company, 321, Hornby Road.
A R1419

100 CLERKS to join immediately. Permanent Posts. Salary Rs. 70—10—150—15—250. Application with a seal are preferred. Ask any Restaurant for a free book. "The Success in Business," which has a seal. Attach it to your application and post it to Post Box No. 822, G.P.O. Bombay, with an anna stamp for a reply.
A R1422

WANTED by the BETJAN & CO., LD., 2 and 3, Lall Bazar Street, Calcutta, Sole Agent for selling Steam and Water-Works Fittings of all descriptions manufactured by them for the Province of Bombay. Apply sharp with testimonials.
A28043

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

WANTED—MERCHANTS to increase their business by our free help. Apply Box No. 1905 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R1

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MATRIMONIAL.

EDUCATED respectable Singhalese youth of 25 holding position, wishes to correspond with young Indian girl with view to matrimony. Write with photo if possible:—"S. F. M.", "Mal Kekula", Wattala, (Ceylon).
M R6

PERSONAL.

WILL you or any of your kind readers let me know the whereabouts of The Great Eastern Engineering Co., Ltd., which was formally in the Apollo Street, No. 39-41, Fort, Bombay. The above said firm is due to me about Rs. 100 (Rs. one hundred) which is kept unpaid for the reasons best known to themselves. Box No. 1906, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
P 28053

EDUCATIONAL.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in June. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P.O. Junnar, POONA.
M R3672

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, No. 1, Meerut. (Registered under Act XXI of 1860). Teaches Homoeopathy, Electro-Homoeopathy, Biochemistry, Dentistry and Ayurvedic, both by regular training and correspondence and grants Diplomas. Supplies medicines and accessories at cheap rates. Treats chronic and complicated cases. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA, H.M.D. PRINCIPAL, Meerut.
M R1395

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

MANUAL of Biochemistry Eng. 0-8-0 Fresh stock of Tissue remedies from 2 x to 400 x Powder. Guj. Jivan Rasayan-Shastra Re. 1-8-0. CHAMPAKLAL MAGANLAL, Bhavnagar.
L R1386

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	.. Rs. 4-8-0
4th & Subsequent Insertions ..	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

READY FOR SALE—COTTON WASTES: Opener, Droping, Card fly, Oily and Weaving Dirty, etc., Highest offers required.

Address to the Agent BANKTESHWA COTTON MILLS, Bhiwani.
27913

B. B. & C. I. RY. CO.

NOTICE

OWING to heavy repairs to the Mahi Bridge between Vasad and Ranoli, the train service passing over this bridge between the hours of 8.0 and 18.30 will be interrupted for 4 alternate days at the beginning of February.

Temporary services via Godhra are being provided, but the public are warned that some delay is inevitable.

Full particulars of the temporary train services will be posted at all Booking Office Windows, and information will be available at all stations three days before the work commences.

The Mail trains will not be affected.

H. P. BALL,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 22nd January, 1927.
28036

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HONOURABLE COURT OF THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE, VIZAGAPATAM

O. S. 22/13 E. P. No. 25/25.

Between:—

The MAHARAJAH OF JEYPORE, etc. ... Plaintiffs & decree-holders.

And:—

Sri RAJAH SATRUCHERLA RAMABHADRA, Raju Garu and others. Defendants and Judgement-debtors.

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of the final mortgage decree obtained by the plaintiff in the above suit for the recovery of Rs. 11,38600 approximately, the properties of the defendants described below have been ordered to be sold by the said Court. The said sale is being continued by the Court in the Court premises from day to day between the hours of 10 a. m. and 5 p. m. each day till the 1st day of February 1927. Persons intending to purchase the said properties may bid at the sale. Any other particulars that may be required can be known sufficiently from the records at the Court which can be seen free of cost with the Court's permission.

PROPERTY TO BE SOLD.

Those portions of the Lakhanapuram and Peda Buddidi Zemindaries together with Inamlands, the rights to recover Kattubadies on certain Agraharams, Mokhasas Inams etc. situated in the Parvatipuram, Bobbili and Palkonda Taluks in the Vizagapatam District roughly mentioned hereunder.

I. LAKHANAPURAM HUNDA:—
(a) ZEROYATI.

1. Lakhanapuram.
2. Ankavaram.
3. Joguladumma.
4. Bhitrapagu.
5. Chinagudaba.
6. Gopalapuram.
7. Sivarampuram.
8. Dalaivalasa.
9. Votapalli.
10. Bhatlabhadra.
11. Tamarada.
12. Padâmaivalasa.

(b) AGRAHARAMS & MOKHASAS PAYING KATTUBADI.

13. Marupenta.
14. Akkandhoravalasa.
15. Polinaiduvalasa.
16. Sitaramapuram.
17. Tulasiramannavalasa.
18. Gangarajapuram.
19. Jagannadhapuram.
20. Nilakantapuram.
21. Chendrasekhara Rajupuram.
22. Sikhavaram.
23. Jagannadhapuram Lakhanapuram and Raival.

II. PEDA BUDDIDI HUNDA:—
(a) ZEROYATI.

24. Peda Buddidi.
25. China Buddidi.
26. Danga Bhadra.
27. Gedda Tiruvada.
28. Kemisila.
29. Balagudaba.
30. Konkadara alias Konkidivaram.
31. Kottapalli.
32. Kottur.
33. Hikimvalasa.
34. Gottivalasa.

(b) AGRAHARAMS & MOKHASAS PAYING KATTUBADI.

35. Etika.
36. Shantoshapuram.
37. Koriseela.
38. Gangarajupuram.
39. Jagannadharajupuram.

III. INAMS.

40. Sumitrapuram.
41. Peda Ankalam.
42. Alluvada (servicemokhasa.)
43. Kumbhijori Isthuva.
44. Vokapolam.
45. Marripolam.
46. Geddapolam.
47. Muragadapolam.
48. Karakkaipolam.
49. Narasammapolam.
50. Geddatiruvada (Inam).
51. Rajayyapeta.
52. Ammacheruvu valasa.
53. Putikavalasa.
54. Toduma half to be sold.
55. Rebbavanadhara half to be sold.

3/4 thereof including 1/4 share of Sri Rajah Satrucherla Jagannadharaju Bahadur Garu.

56. Gadisingapuram.
57. In Chinamprangi.

1. Kavitipolam.
2. Majjivanipolam.
3. Nilapolam.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOW OPEN

THE 36TH EXHIBITION of the Bombay Art Society at the TOWN HALL from 8-30 a.m. to 8 p.m. Admission by tickets available at the door.
27976

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that notices have been received under Section 36 (n) of the Municipal Act for motions to the following effect being placed before the Corporation when the Budget Estimates for the year 1927-28 are discussed:—

1-8. By Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe.—(1) For reducing the estimates of expenditure on certain items under II.—Water Works, B.—Repairs and Maintenance, 1.—Ordinary by Rs. 51,000 (2) For deleting the provision of Rs. 47,000 made for VII.—Special Measures under V.—Public Health Department, E.—Malaria, IX.—Anti-Malarial Measures (3) For deleting the provisions of Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 5,000 made respectively for colour washing and oil painting chawls and stables for the Health Department and for Tar Macadamizing and paving the floors of the Health Department Stables (4) For reducing the estimates of expenditure on certain items under Road Watering by Rs. 25,000; (5) For reducing the estimates of expenditure for upkeep charges for public monuments by Rs. 4,000 (6) For increasing the estimate of expenditure in respect of supervision of the City's Milk Supply to Rs. 20,000 (7) For making a provision of Rs. 10,000 for expenditure in respect of emptying of soaking pits and (8) For making a provision of Rs. 2 lakhs for the improvement of certain private streets at Dadar.

9. By Dr. S. S. Batliwala.—For making a provision of Rs. 36,105 to meet the cost of covering over the open water channels on DeLisle Road.

10. By Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar—For increasing the estimates of expenditure in respect of Primary Education by Rs. 25,000 to meet the cost of replacing backless benches in some Municipal primary schools by Osborne benches.

11-12. By Mr. R. K. Vaidya.—(11) For making a provision of Rs. 4,254 to meet the cost of constructing a sewer in continuation of the 50 feet Nardulla Road and (12) For deleting the provision made for the appointment of an Overseer under VI.—Hospitals and Medical Relief.

By Order of the President,
R. P. DESAI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 26th January, 1927.
28052

AUCTION SALES.

MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G.I.P. Railway List.
No. 119 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 21285.

AUCTION SALE OF 32 CASES ENGLISH WHITE DUMAS.

On SATURDAY, the 29th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 119, Meadows Street, Fort, by order of Seth Lalaobhoy Jeevanji and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Soomar Bros. of Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street:—

32 cases each 50 pieces English White Dumas No. 5692.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

FOR the goodwill of Pragji Surji, labels and anelyine dyes, private offers will be received by the Official Assignee of Bombay upto 15th February, 1927. Offers should be accompanied by a deposit of 25 per cent. of the offer.

B. N. LANG,
Official Assignee, Bombay.
High Court, 22nd January, 1927.

CRAWFORD AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

The Sale of the STOCK-IN-TRADE, Liquor Licenses, etc., of Messrs. Pearse and Company, by order of the Receiver has been POSTPONED until further notice.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS

8 REELS
Starring LEWIS STONE & BARBARA BEDFORD.
TIME: 6-15, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
PATHE CINEMA ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

COMING, COMING.
SATURDAY NEXT.
ENGLAND'S LEADING CINEMA STAR
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NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Jan. 25.

March	13.37—.09
May	13.58—.09
July	13.77—.10
October	13.98—.07
December	14.17—.05
Middling Spot	13.65—.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Jan. 25.

March	13.35—.11
July	13.70+.11
Middling Spot	13.40—.—

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK 10-55 A.M.:—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

March	13.44
May	13.64
July	13.82

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

March	13.43
May	13.65
July	13.83

NEW ORLEANS 9-55 A.M:—

March	13.44
July	13.77

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, Jan. 25.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	63,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	7,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 25.

	Closing.
January	7.12—.01
February	7.12—.01
March	7.18—.01
April	7.21—.02
May	7.28—.01
June	7.32—.01
July	7.38—.02
August	7.40—.02
September	7.41—.03
Ocgober	7.43—.03
November	7.46—.03
December	7.49—.03
January	7.49—.03
Midding Spot	7.33+.05

SALES.

Liverpool, Jan. 25.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	10,000
Season Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 25.

	Closing.
January	13.20+.06
February	13.10+.01
Marh	13.05—.—
April	13.03+.02
May	13.00+.02
June	12.98+.02
July	12.95+.03
August	12.97+.03
September	13.02+.03
October	13.05+.03
November	13.03+.03
December	13.10+.03
January	12.98+.03
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	13.80+.15

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 25.

Scinde Good	5.40+.05
Scinde Fully Good	5.60+.05
Scinde Fine	5.80+.05
Bengal Good	5.50+.05
Bengal Fully Good	5.70+.05
Bengal Fine	5.90+.05
Oomra Good	6.05+.05
Oomra Fully Good	6.30+.05
Oomra Fine	6.55+.05
Broach Good	6.00+.05
Broach Fully Good	6.30+.05
Broach Fine	6.60+.05

LONDON SILVER.

London, Jan. 25.

Silver:—China and India Small Sellers
Market closed unchestain

Spot	26-1/4
Forward	26

LONDON GOLD.

London, Jan. 25.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£4-4-10—1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Jan. 25.

Bank Bills, 3 months	4-3/32%
Bank bills 6 months	4-1/16%
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	5-1/ 4%
Fine trade bills, 6 months	5-3/ 4%

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Jan. 25.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.47-3/8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.14-1/4
T.T. Brussels on London	34.90
T.T. Madrid on London	29.70
T.T. Milan on London	113.45
T.T. Berne on London	25.19
T.T. Paris on London	122.65

COFFEE.

New York, Jan. 24

Fair Rio Coffee, (No. 7, quality.)

spot	14-15/16

DEMAND BILLS.

London, Jan. 25.

Demand Bills	484.75

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 26.

R C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 9/32.
Bank's buying T T Rs. 1/6 1/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 877.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 967.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 952.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 134 1/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 136 1/4.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 137 1/4.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 172 1/2.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 155 3/4.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 274 1/2.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 1/4.
London—Paris Frcs. 122.60.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.19 1/2.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.90.
London—Rome Liras 112.85.
London—Berlin Marks 20.45.
Tone of Exchange.—Quiet.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Jan. 26.

3 months 4 3/32 per cent.
6 months 4 1/16 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent
Money Call 5 1/2 per cent.
1 month 5 per cent.
3 months 5 per cent.
6 months 5 per cent.
Tone of Money market. Steady.
Imperial Bank rate 6 per cent.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 25.

Chartered Bank of I.A. & C... ongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register.)	£19-1/4
	£115-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£10-1/2
National Bank	£18-3/4
Eastern Bank	£6-1/4
Funding Loan 4%	£87-1/4
Conversion Loan	£76-3/8
Indian Loan 5½%	£102-1/4
Rupee Paper 3½%	£57-1/2
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	£71
Government Securities 3%	£593/4
Consols	£55-3/8
War Loan 5%	£101-1/8
Victory Bonds 4%	£93-1/4

LONDON METALS.

London, Jan. 25.

Copper English best Selected	£60 1/2
Copper Braziers,	£70
Yellow Metal	£65-3/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brand,	£27-1/2
Corrugated sheets, 24 gauge,	£15-5/8
Tin, English Ingots,	£291-1/2

LINSEED.

London, Jan 25.

Linseed, Calcuta, Ton:—
Jan/Feb. shipment buyers £17-10-0.
Apl/May. shipment nominal £17-0-0.
London, January 25.
Linseed, La Plata, C. I. F., ton,
Jan/Feb. shipment antwerp paid. £15-1-6
Linseed, La Plata, C. I. F., ton,
Apl/May shipment hull paid £15-2-6
Market:— Firm Fair business,
Linseed, Bombay ton,
Jan/Feb. shipment Nominal £18-5-0

LINSEED OIL.

London, Jan. 25.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt:—
Feb/Apl. delivery paid & selers 31/3.
May/Aug. delivery paid & 31/3

JAVA SUGAR

London, Jan. 25.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard
No. 25, C & F Calcutta:—
Feb/Mar nominal per cwt. 19/6.
July/Sept. per cwt. 48/3.
Oct/Dec. per cwt. 18/4-1/2.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard
No. 25, C & F Bombay:—
July/Sept. per cwt. 18/5-1/2.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard
No. 25, C & F Karachi:.—
July/Sept. per cwt. 18/6-1/4.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, January 25.

Barletta Russo, per 63 1/2 lb.
Jan/Feb. shipment sellers 49/10½
Hozario Santa Fe. per 63½ lb.
Jan/Feb. shipment sellers 50/9
Market:—Firm.
Wheat Choice White Karachi,
April/May shipment sellers 51/9
Wheat Choice White Karachi,
May/June shipment sellers 50/9
Wheat Choice White Karachi
July/Aug. shipment sellers 49/6

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, January 25.

Cottonseed, Bombay:—
Jan/Feb. shipment quoted £8-5-0
Castorsoed, Bombay:—
Jan/Feb. shipment offered, £19-5-0
Rapeseed, Toria, Ton,—
Jan/Feb shipment nominal, £19-12-6
Rapeseed, Toria, Ton,
Feb/Mar. shipment offered, £18.15-0
Rapeseed, Toria, Ton,
Mar/Apl. shipment paid. £18-15-0

LONDON RUBBER.

London, January 25.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed Lb. Spot	1/7-1/8 Buyers
Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed Lb. Spot	1/7-1/4 Sellers
Pale Crepe	1/7 Buyers
Pale Crepe	1/7-1/8 Sellers

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

N. Y.:—Prices Opened Higher on Liverpool News—Scattered Buying Offset by Realising.—Southern Offerings.—Futures 5 to 10 Points Lower.—Spot 5 Points Down at 13.65c.

LOCAL:—Commission Houses and Japanese moderate sellers—Operator's Bought. Closed easy.

Private Cables and Reports:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables to-day:—

New York.—May highest 13.71 (at the opening) lowest 13.58 (at the close).

Messrs. Umrigar and Yesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co.'s cable under date 26th instant as under:—"Market looks lower."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report:—In the Home markets trade reports continue to be more favourable and on any reaction a fair amount of trade seems likely. The political situation however is still very unsettled, and we prefer to watch the market for the time being with a view to buying in weak markets.

AMERICANS.

Bombay, Jan. 26.

With stimulation in Liverpool cablegrams, the New York futures market yesterday opened 4 points better. Moderate hedging pressure caused all positions to fall 2 to 3 points below previous closing level in the subsequent trading. Later finding no speculative or trade support prices, prices registered further decline on some realising orders. The close was quiet 5 to 10 points lower. Spot prices delivered 5 points at 13.65c.

Liverpool Cotton opened 5 points low but soon improved 3 points on reports of fairly large sales of 10,000 bales. Later prices improved further on account of absence of selling pressure and little short covering. The close was steady 1 to 3 points lower. Spot cotton improved 5 points at 7.33d. per lb.

COTTON ACERAGE.

"What shall be substituted for cotton is the problem in United States. Agricultural experts decare that farmers can not without preparation and more credit jump from cotton to some other agricultural product. For instance wheat would require machinery of which the cotton farmers generally are not possessed, and elivator and other facilities which would have to be provided, and then would come the question of marketing To engage in dairying also requires capital, and then there is the suggestion that there are a large number of farmers who have obtained all the credit and more than they are entitled to. The "negro-copper" cannot be turned from cotton to another crop under existing conditions with any hope of success. This is said by a Government official adding "the diversification of crops, while easy of discussion, is extremely difficult in actual application."

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 26.

Following a decline of 5 to 10 points in New York futures, our market opened Rs. 2/8 lower, with Broach Apl/May at Rs. 258/-. Commission Houses and Japanese were sellers in small quantity, which was well absorbed by shroff's buying. Market improved slightly but again eased off finding no support. The closing prices were as under at 4 p.m.

	Op.	Hi	Lo.	Cl.
Broach Apl/May	258	258/8	257/8	257/8
Jan/Apl	263	263/4	263	263
Oomra March	242	242/8	241/8	242/8
May	244	244	243/8	244
Bengal March	219	220/8	219	220/8
May	221	223	221	223

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 26.

Liverpool opened weak 6 to 7 points lower. Our market ruled easy with a small business. Prices fluctuated within eight annas and the market closed easy as under:

	Op.	Hi	Lo.	Cl.
Broach Apl/May	257	257/4	256/12	257/4
Jan/Apl	262/4	262/8	262	262/8
Oomra March	241	241/8	240/8	241/8
May	242	242/8	242	242/8
Bengal March	219/8	220	219/8	220
May	221/8	222	221/8	222

ROOM RATE

HEDGE CONTRACTS.

Bombay, Jan. 26.

Bengal March	220
Bengal May	222
Broach April/May	238
Broach Jan/Apl	263
Oomra March	248
Oomra May	244

SPOT RATE

Bombay, Jan. 26.

Bengal	239	232	225	217
S./P.	235	228	221	213
Rajputana	239	232	225	217
Oomra No. 3	255	247	242	237
C. P. No. 1	267	262	257	252
C. P. No. 2	260	255	250	245
Khandesh	243	238	233	228

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Jan. 26.

101	E. D. Sassoon	Mulkapur	239
100	S. J. Devid Mill	Muthia	238
100	J. A. Bugbi	Bengal	236
100	Toyomankwa	Bengal	23
100	Virjee Ludhu	Shenabad	248
103	Virjee Ludhu	Khanwa	246
200	Suzuki & Co.	Khandesh	242/45
100	R. Dossa	Miraj	275
100	G. G. Kesha	Khandwa	248
100	Tata & Co.	Bengal	232
100	Cohinoor Mill	Verabal	239
100	Currimbhai	Bengal	230
100	G. Dossa	Khandesh	240

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 26.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon 25th inst.

Wheat	9,670	cwts.
Linseed	5,386	,,
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	2,526	,,
Gingellyseeds	1,557	,,
Poppyseed	28	,,
Groundnuts	6,502	,,
Castorseed	5,081	,,
Rice	3,016	,,
Myrabollams	5,885	,,
Cottonseed	21,681	,,
Gram	1,249	,,
Joowar	673	,,
Bajree	11,941	,,
Coal	794	tons.

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 26.

Following easier London advices, our market ruled quiet but steady. The volume of the business was small and prices fluctuated within a small range. To-day's closing prices are as under:—

Ready Silver	59	7	0
Posh delivery	59	6	0
Mah delivery	59	6	/
Fagan delivery	59	0	0
Double options premium:—			
Mah delivery	1	8	0
Fagan delivery	2	6	0

GOLD MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 26.

The Gold market is quiet but steady with a limited demand.

Bar Gold Ready	21	6	9
Posh delivery	21	6	9
Mah delivery	21	7	3
Fagan delivery	21	7	9
National Bank	21	11	0
Chartered Bank	21	10	0
Central Bank	21	9	6

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Jan. 26.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	6,356	2,18,807	1,93,865
Central India	6,080	1,24,911	1,89,297
Barsi and Nagar	4,575	1,10,096	1,05,422
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1,725	37,222	36,941
Berar	14,115	2,86,097	2,16,207
Central Provinces	3,226	97,767	1,13,023
Total Oomras	36,057	8,74,900	8,54,755
Dholera	1,224	30,250	1,04,511
N. W. Provinces	209	47,551	1,18,662
Rajputana	211	16,719	48,886
Sind-Punjab	825	60,825	1,17,175
Broach		239	20,774
Coompta & Dharwar		19,752	12,856
Westerns- Northerns		8,970	7,636
Cocoanada		395	1,473
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		4,594	6,441
Persian	4	2,853	1,887
American	1	66722	143
Egyptian and African		20,166	29,216
Comilla, Burma & other sorts.		45	352
Total	38,531	11,53,981	13,24,767

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 20th Jan. This year.	Last year
Europe	1,427	1,04,739	1,96,150
Japan & China	9,057	3,59,853	4,85,067
Coast Ports		5,036	10,780
Up-country by Rail		41,835	4,259
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		81,469	1,06,524
Total	10,484	5,92,932	8,02,780

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Jan. 26.
Delivery Contracts Ready, Jan
Mill Terms.

				New
Bengal	Superfine	M. G.		242/45
,,	Fine	,,		238/40
,,	F.G.	,,		232/35
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	,,		337/39
,,	F.G.	,,		230/32
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine	M.G.		265/67
Nagpur	,,	,,		263/65
Yeotmal	,,	,,		256/57
Arvi	,,	,,		257/58
Amraoti	,,	,,		253/55
Khamgaon-Akola	,,	,,		250/52
Mulkapur	,,	,,		242/43
Khandesh		,,		240/42
Muthia	Fine	,,		235/37
,,	F.G.	,,		..—
				Old.
Broach	Fine			
Coompta		M. G.		
Westerns	Good.	,,		215
Cambodia	Fine	,,		285/90
Kalagin	,,	,,		215/20

STOCK EXCHANGE

TATA IRON BULL SUPPORT.

BOMBAY, January 26.

To-day the Bombay Stock Exchange opened unchanged for mills and prices declined on realising by Bull operators. The closing tone was barely steady. Bombay Dyeing opened at 868 and eased off to 906|4. Fazul opened at 910|12 and closed easy at 865. New Great 305, Pearl 495 and Central India closed at 508|12.

There was a suspicious atmosphere for Iron shares on the news of probability of Germany getting out of the European Steel Trust. However the market opened steady; Ordinary at 62 and improved to 63|8 while Deferreds opened at 177|8 and showed a marked improvement upto 187|8 on bull support. At this level there was some scattered selling and closed steady at 183|12.

In Bank shares there was very little business done, Imperials being quoted all time around 1,502|8 but closed 1,505 with hardly any buyer.

Some Bombay telephones exchanged hands at R37.

The following are to-day's closing quotations:

	Paid up	Last Quotations Rs.	Divid	Rs. a.
LOCAL BANKS				
Bank of India	50	1-2	77	4
Baroda	50	4	86	
Central Co-operative	50	1-2	67	XD
Central	25	1-4	30	
Eastern	£5	9 p.c.	84	
Imperial	500	40	1505	
Imperial Contributory	125	10	375	
Union	5	4	0	4
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.				
Bundi	10	..	19	8
Central India Mining	10	1-2Y	30	
Indian Cement O.	350	..	116	4
Katni Cement O...	100	..	122	8
Katni Cement D.	40	..	350	
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	6	12
Shivrajpur	10	8Y.	52	4
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11p.c.	900	
Amritsar Pattis	100	10p.c.	150	
Central Province	700	70p.c.	107	
Dhond Baramati	100	6p.c.	102	
Guzerat	100	5p.c.	93	1-2
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5.pc.	100	
Larkana	100	5p.c.	80	
Mandra Bhon	90	5p.c.	82	1-2
Pachora Jammsi	100	5p.c.	90	
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5p.c.	99	
Sialkot Narowal	100	5p.c.	110	
Sind Light	100	12p.c.	150	
Tapti Valley	500	8p.c.	705	
Upper Shd Light	100	4p.c.	78	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	192	8
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	350	..	237	8
Scindia Steam	15/0	..	13	7
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5p.c.	81	
Andhra Valley O	1,000	..	827	8
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	960	
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4-8	137	8
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	67	4
Karachi Electricity	100	6	95	
Surat Electricity	100	..	75	
Tat Hydro-Elec. O	1,000	30	1067	3
Tata Hydro Elec. P.	1,000	7p.c.	990	
Tata Power O.	1,000	..	607	8
Tata power P.	1,000	..	837	8
PRESS COMPANIES.				
Barsi Press			435	
Akbari	500	..	160	
Fort	475	..	300	
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	20-35	10,25	
Indian Cotton	126	20	220	
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	220	
New Berar	500	80	840	
New East India	1,000	..	975	
New Mofussil P.	400	40	540	
New Prince of Wales	500	61	510	
Volkart U.P.	500	40	510	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alcook Ashdown	100	..	250	
Madras United	250	15	485	
Maneckjee Petit	1,000	30	1850	
Mathradas	100	..	72	8
Meyer Sassoon	100	..	92	8
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	..	2100	
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	..	132	8
Mysore	50	4	117	8
New City of Bombay	110	10	140	
New Great Eastern	300	nil	305	
Osmanshahi	7	..	60	
Pearl	250	12	495	
Phoenix	110	10	397	12
Premier	100	..	11	
Sasoon Cotton	100	..	17	
Sasoon Silk	500	..	587	8
Sholapur	1,000	8075	450	7900
Simplex	260	..	142	8
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	32	2
Standard	500	40	1350	
Swadeshi	100	18	510	
Swan	100	..	135	12
Tata Mill O.	500	..	120	
Vishnu Cotton O.	509	90	2500	
Vishnu P.	500	35	590	
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76	..	17	
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	578	12
B. Burm T. Corporation New	0	3	171	4
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	10	4
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	50	
British Burma Petroleum		..Sh.	8 0-4-0	6 13
Indo Burma Petroleum	100	..	185	
Jost Engineering	100	10	125	
Mackenzie	100	30	335	XD
New Union Flour Mills	100	50	640	
Post Camming	1000	50	640	
Sarda Carbonic Gas	100	..	90	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y.	127	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Jan. 26.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/5.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/8.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/6.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47. Rs. 101/6.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933. Rs. 103/2.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 107/5.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 107.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 108/2.
6½ per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113/.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/12.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87/4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust 1974 Rs. 87/4
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 113/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103/8.
Tone of Market:—Quiet but steady. Forward rates for 3 1/2 per cent Rs. 77/7; 1945-55 Rs. 107/7.

Tata on deft	30		183	12
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	150	..	80	
Tata Iron and Steel Co.	75	..	62	12
Thacker	50	..	105	
Telephone	50	nil	38	
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India	50	22-8	715	
Industrial & Prudential	6	1-4p.c.	4	
Jupiter	15	..	5	2
New India	25	ly	22	
Oriential Life	100	30p.c.	1125	
Vulcan	10	0/6/0	5	1
MILLS.				
Amedabad Advance	100	10	397	8
Alliance	100	..	30	
Apollo	50	..	9	
Assur Virjee	6	..	2	8
Bear Manfg.	200	30	210	
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	305	
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5	8
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	906	4
Bombay Industrial	100	..	8	
Bombay Woollen	100	..	5	
Bradbury	250	nil	250	
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	180	
Broach Fine Counts	250	..	70	
Century	100	20y	408	12
Central India O.	100	16	508	12
Central India P.	500	5p.c.	68	12
Ceylon	100	..	40	
Colaba Land	100	..	137	8
Coorla	100	..	142	8
Crescent	100	4	170	
Currimbhoy	250	..	200	
Dayid	500	..	240	
Dawn	25	40	80	
E.D. Sassoon United O.	7/8	..	1	2 0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	210	
Edward Sassoon	200	nil	135	
Elphinstons O.	100	..	29	
Emperor Edward	500	..	230	
Fazulbhoy	250	25	865	
Finlay	100	nil	128	12
Framjee Petit	1,00	..	620	
Globe	100	..	38	12
Gokak	10	5	117	8
Indoostan	1,000	125	1570	
Indian Bleaching	100	6	165	
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1000	
Indore Malwa United	100	18-12	338	12
Jamshe O.	250	..	75	
Khatau Makanjee	Nil	..	102	8
Kilachand	25	..	4	
Kohinoor	500	..	1150	
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	5950	
Madhora Scindhia	100	..	20	
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	..	127	8

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Ahmedabad								3978
Bombay Cotton								305
Bombay Dyeing	910	911	4	906	4	906	4	
Century	410	410		410	406	4	408	12
Central India	512	8					508	12
Colaba Land							137	8
Crescent							168	12
Edward Sassoon							135	
Fazulbhoy	868	12	868	12	862	8	865	
Finlay							128	12
Globe							38	12
Gokak							117	8
Indian Bleaching							165	
Indore Malwa							340	
Kohinoor							1140	
Madhowjee							127	8
Mathuradas							72	8
Meyer Sassoon							11	
Mysore							117	8
New Great	306	4	306	4	303	12	305	
Pearl	497	8	497	8	495		495	
Pabany							210	
Phoenix							397	8
Simplex							142	8
Swadeshi							510	
Swan Mills							152	8
Tata Mills							120	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock							250	
Bombay Steam							193	12
Bundi Cement							19	8
Central India Mining							30	
Indian Cement							116	4
Katni Cement ord.							123	12
Shivarajpur							52	4
Tram Co. Ord.							137	8
Tata Hydro	1067	8	1079	1062	8	1068	12	
Tata Iron & Steel ord.	62	63	8	61	4	62	12	
Tata Iron & Steel Def	177	8	190			172	8	
							183	12
Govt. paper 3 1/2 per cent.							77	7
Govt. Paper 5 per cent.							107	7

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Jan. 26

We have received the following quotations by special telegram from our Agents in Colombo, to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices Rs.	Face value Rs.	Cost at par, per Acre	Rub. bearing Acres	Tea bearing Acres	Dividend per cent. 1925	1926
Bukit Darah Rubber	28	10	683	850		33	10
Cavunal Rub. & Tea	17-8	10	730	315		40	7
Ceylon Planters	52	10	310	714	93+	85	10
Ceylon Rubber	70	10	314	1400		110	50
Clunes Estates	4?	10	455	1048		85	
Cochin Rubber	56	15	370	1094		95	10
Eila Tea	350	100	474	1072		60	
Estates Co. of Uva	39	10	565	325	2512	30	24
Fairlawn Estate	34	15	1094		685	20	8
Frocester Estates	95	10	281	997		120	75
Hatbawe Rubber	17-8	10	930	861		35	
Honiton Rubber	12-8	10	1344	397		18	
Horawala Rubber	82-8	10	390	768		140	55
Indo-Malay Estates	20	10	612	735		55	20
Jambulande T. & Rub	21	10	730	526		22½	10
Jebong Rubber	27	10	738	1626		40	20
Kalutara Company	59	10	412	1212		90	55
Kalutara Rubber	7/8	10	825	547		135x	40
Kelani Valley Rubber	37/8	10	494	333		75	25
Langat River	44	10	441	1112	925+	52	45
Lanka Rubber	105	10	220	531		135	95
Lansdowne Rubber	240	10	550	817		60	40
Maha Uva Estates	59	10	405		822	35	30
Matale Valley Rubber	32/8	10	670	587		45	10
Meall Mor Estates	29/8	15	725	418	543	25	10
Mirishena Rubber	63	10	388	912		80	70
Narandoga Rubber	42/8	10	479	365		70	
Neuchatel Estates	53	15	720	2423	695	45	20
North-Western Rub.	27	10	413	778	414	30	15
Pelmadulla T. & Rub.	29	10	690	822	411	35	
Rubber Growers'	49	10	426	634		95	60
Saffragam T. & Rub.	242/8	50	383	3207	379	75	
Talgaswella Tea	60	10	232	960	195	100	15
Torrington Tea	18/8	10	1240		501	17	7
Udabage Tea	90	20	439	1330	150	80	40
Udapolla Rubber	33	10	1116	730		200x	60
Ullswater Rubber	19	10	445	375		25	10
Vogan Tea	57/8	10	395	1185	956	75	50

Interims *Interims 1925 + Cocoanuts X On Old Shares.

REMARKS:— Market quiet. Tea shares stronger.
Rubber:—Spot Colombo—98 Cents

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay Dated 26th January 1927

Received the following quoattions by special Cablegram from our Agents in London to-day.

Name of Company	Face value of shares	Paid up per share	Latest prices.
Andhra Valley (7 1/2% 1933 Notes)	£100	£100	104.00.0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	£100	£100	81.10.0
Balaghat Gold Mining (10% Pref.)	10s	10s	0. 7.6
Bombay Port Trust 6% Debs. (1952)	£100	£100	109.10.0
British Burmah Petroleum Co. Ltd.	8s	8s	0.9.9
Burma Corporation Ltd.	Rs. 10	Rs. 10	0.14.6
Burmah Oil Co. Ltd.	£1	£1	6.16.0
Calcutta Port Trust 6% Debs. (1952)	£100	£100	107.10.0
Australian 5% Loan (1935/45)	£100	£100	100.0.0
Calcutta Port Trust 5% Debs. (1953/85)	£100	£100	96.0.0
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	£1	£1	0.16.6
Chartered Bank of India A. & China	£5	£5	19. 5.0
Chersonese Rubber Co. Ltd.	2s	2s	0. 3.6
Cunard Steam Ship Co. Ltd.	£1	£1	0.19.9
Eastern Bank Ltd.	£10	£5	6. 5.0
French 5% Rentes	Frs. 1,000	Frs. 1,000	13.03.0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	$125	$125	115.0.0
India 3 1/2% Sterling Stock	£100	£100	71.0.0
India 4 1/2% Sterling Loan (1950	£100	£100	92.00.0
India 3% Sterling Stock	£100	£100	59.15.0
India 5 1/2% Sterling Loan (1932)	£100	£100	102.00.0
Karachi Port Trust 5 1/2% Debs. (1954)	£100	£100	101. 0.0
Lingi Plantations Ltd.	£1	£1	2.11.3
Lloyds Bank Limited	£1	£1	3. 3.9
Mexican Eagle Oil Co. Ltd.	$10m	$10m	0.1.3
National Bank of India Ltd	£25	£12/10	48.10.0
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	£10	£10	4.10.0
P. & O. Banking Corporation Ltd.	£10	£10	10.7.6
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1/2 Debs.	£100	£100	81.10.0
Shell Transport & Trading Co. Ltd.	£1	£1	4.13.9
Southern Punjab Railway (Ordy. Stock)	£100	£100	195.10.0
—do— —do— (4% Pref. Stock)	£100	£100	85. 0.0
Tata Iron & Steel (7% Debentures)	£100	£100	97.00.0
Tata Power (7 1/2% 'B' Debs. 1934/48)	£100	£100	90. 0.0
War Loan 5% (1929/47)	£100	£100	101.10.0

REMARKS:— Market rather firmer.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Stock and Share Brokers, Bombay, have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London dated 24th January, 1927:—

1.	Milla Timber and Trading Co. Ord. (1)	1 3 9
2.	4-1/2 per cent. India Loan 1950-55 (100)	92 0 0
3.	African and Eastern Trade Corporation Ord. (1)	1 11 3
4.	Anglo Dutch Plants of Uva (1)	2 10 6
5.	Attock Oil (1)	1 1 3
6.	Associated Portland Cement (1)	0 16 10-1/2
7.	Bengal Iron Ord (1)	0 12 0
8.	Burma Corporation (Rs. 10)	0 14 7-1/2
9.	British American Tobacco (1)	4 18 0
10.	Courtaulds (1)	5 12 6
11.	Calico Printers (1)	1 8 0
12.	Dunlop Rubber Co. Ord. (6/8)	1 7 9
13.	Anglo Persian Oil Co. (1)	4 16 3
14.	English Elec. Co. Ord. (1)	0 15 3
15.	Fine Spinners Ord. (1)	2 5 0
16.	General Elec. Co. Ord. (1)	1 12 0
17.	Jokai Assam Tea Co. Ord. (1)	4 7 6
18.	Siemens Bros. (1)	1 10 6
19.	Central Provinces Manganese (1)	6 16 3
20.	Marconi Ord. (1)	0 14 3
21.	Malayalam Plantations Ord. (1)	2 2 0
22.	British Burma Pets Ord. (8/-)	0 9 9
23.	Rubber Plantations Investment Trust Ord. (1)	2 2 0
24.	Soudan Plantations Ord. (1)	4 16 3
25.	Vickers Ord. (6/8)	0 9 0
26.	Barsi Light Ry. Co. Ord. (10)	14 17 6
27.	Imperial Tobacco Co. Ord. (1)	5 9 6

Remarks:—Government Securities.—Rather Weaker; General Securities.—Steady; Oil shares.—Steady.

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, Jan. 25.

The following report issued by Messrs. Patel Bros. shows an increase of 27,000 Bales in Visible supply during the week against a decrease of 38,000 bales same week last season. This increase has drawn the attention of the operators in New York resulting in further long liquidation.

Week ending 21st January, 1927.

	This week.	This sea.	Last sean.
Brought into Sight	423	14,034	12,658
Receipts at U. S. Ports	304	9,486	7,280
Exports from America—			
To Great Britain	75	1,614	1,462
To Continent	191	3,632	2,750
To Japan, Canada, etc.	53	961	766
Total	319	6,207	4,978
Worlds Spinners Takings of American Cotton	394	9,064	8,818
Deliveries to Spinners.			
Great Britain (All kinds)	72	1,383	1,623
Visible Supply.			
Stocks at American Ports	2,898		1,580
Stocks at American Interior Towns	1,496		1,976
Stocks in Great Britain and Continent	2,891		1,799
Total	7,285		5,346
Last week	7,258		5,384
Difference on week	plus 27		—38
Stocks of Cotton in Great Britain (All kinds)	1,419		988

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET.

Messrs. Langley and Co., have issued the following report under date 25th inst.

AMERICANS.

Americans continue to improve, both the March and May positions in New York, showing a nett advance over the week of 13 and 14 points respectively.

The Oficial Ginning estimate issued in New York yesterday has been awaited with considerable interest, the figure while being perhaps rather higher than generally anticipated, was near enough to general expectations to cause an insignificant change invalues, the March Contracts as the result of yesterday's trading regietsring a slight improvement of 3 points.

The amount ginned up to the 15th January as estimated by the U.S. Bureau is 16,610,000 bales, which compares with 15,542,000 bales ginnert to 12th December and 15,488,000 bales as on January 15th 1926. In order to arrive at an approximate idea of the final Ginning figure, it is necessary to make comparisons with the Ginnings between January 15th and Final of the three largest crops on record.

We give below comparisons:—

	Ginned up to Jan. 15th	Final Ginnings.	Ginned over the period.
Season 1911/12:	14,516,000	16,109,000	1,593,000
Season 1914/15:	14,916,000	16,738,000	1,822,000
Season 1925/26:	15,542,000	16,104,000	562,000
Season 1926/27:	16,610,000	?	?

According to many authorities, however, the ginnings over the final period this season will approximate those of 1920/21 the largest on record. We give these figures below:—

	Ginned upto 15th Jan.	Final	Ginned over the period.
1920/21	12,015,000	13,271,002	1,256,000

From the above figures, it may be seen that if we add the total ginned over the period in question in 1914/15 to the recent estimate we shall arrive at a total of 18,432,000 bales, whereas if we take the other extreme and add last season's figure over the period to the recent estimate, the total Ginnings this season will be 17,172,000 balcs. Therefore, we may reasonably expect a maximum final Ginning figure of 18,432,000 bales or minimum of 17,172,000 bales.

Further disclosures as to the progress of Ginnings may be expected from time to time, but in the meantime the market will probably continue to work on a prospective figure of around 17 1/2 3/4 millions. Advices from the other side continue to be distinctly healthy, we, therefore, continue to favour the constructive side and would advise purchases at present levels and on any break.

BOMBAY.

During the week, the tone of the local market has been distinctly easier and Contracts remain practically unchanged as against an advance of 13 points in New York.

The main reasons for the easiness are: (1) The falling off in outside demand, (2) The upset in China and (3) Heavy receipts which have relieved the January position.

The week's trading has been rather smaller in volume than last week and of an uninteresting nature. Exporters have been mainly interested in the completion of their January interests, while the Bazaar generally have been sellers owing to the uncertainty of the situation in China.

With regard to the situation in China, while undoubtedly being of a grave nature we do not anticipate, will have any material bearing on values. The movement of troops to China may be regarded as purely a precautionary measure. Any improvement in affairs in China would probably lead to renewed demand, as this country has taken comparatively little Indian cotton to-date this season and the partial failure of her own crop would normally necessitate increased takings of outside growths in the nature of low grade Americans and East Indians.

The local Cloth market is much better, and more confidence is being shown by Dealers who are prepared to buy Forward at slightly higher rates. The Yarn market is also better.

WHEAT AND LINSEED MARKETS.

Bombay, Jan. 26.

The linseed market ruled steady with improved demand. The Wheat market continues firm with few sellers. To-day closing prices are as under:—

Linseed May	10 1 9
Wheat May	7 11 0

Bombay, Jan. 26.

The following are the closing rates on Ready Delivery Terms of Seeds and Wheat to-day:—

	Per Cwt. Rs. a. p.
Linseed Brown Bold	10 9 0
Linseed Brown Small	10 0 0
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore	—
Rapeseed Brown Katni	—
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerath	—
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore	—
Castorseed Bold	9 14 0
Castorseed Small	10 15 0
Groundnutseeds Bold	12 8 0
Groundnutseeds Madras/Khandesh	62 0 /
Gingellyseed Bold 85/15	15 0 0
Gingellyseeds Small	14 0 0
Cottonseed	4 5 6
Wheat Delhi Pissi	8 1 0
Wheat Karachi Bungla	8 8 0
Wheat Pissi 70/30	8 0 0

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

January 26.

S S Ahmedi, Bhandara, Alleppy.
S S Indus Maru, Nishiwaki, Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

January 27.

S S Risaldar, Park, Calcutta.

S S Ahmedi:—The E S N Co.'s steamer Ahmedi, arrived in harbour yesterday from Alleppy with a general cargo.

S S Indus Maru:—The O S K steamer Indus Maru arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Risalder:—The T M Co.'s steamer Risaldar, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

January 26.

S S Ranchi for London:—6 cases cotton print Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd, 1 pkg. woollen carpets Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd., 25 bdles woollen carpets F Hajioff, 6 bdles woollen carpets F Ismailoff, 1 pkg. cotton dufries and 4 cases issing glass M M and Co., 12 bales cow hides and 8 bales goat and sheep skins H N Haji Essa 28 bales cow & calf hides A H L Tharia, 11 bales cow hides R Meeralli and Sons, 4 bales cow hides H R Ramjee and Co., 24 bales lamb skins Grindlay and Co., 10 bdles lamb skins H A M Sawal, 5 bdles fox and sanwoor skin H A Ebrahimoff, 2 bdles fox skins A Azizullaoff, 1 pot ginager grass oil E Virjee and Co., 4 pots rosa oil R Meharalli, 55 cwt cuttle fish S Mody and Co., 12 cwt cuttle fish bones A Mos Avai, 48 cwt cuttle fish bones Pohomall Bros., 8 bales goat skins M Mahomedali and Co. 7 bales hemp C Listor and Co., 77 bales wool raw Bombay Co Ltd. 4 bales goat and sheep skins F F Campbell and Co Ltd., 44 cwt raisins Ram Agency, 2000 cwt kardi seed Ralli Bros., 63 cwt nux vomic Ram Agency, 10 bdles moir skins H A Ebrahimoff.

For Marseilles:—3 pkgs. stone sculpture Thos Cook and Sons Ltd., 85 bales raw cotton Chachaty and Thackersey Ltd.

For Constantinople:—7 bdles woollen carpets F Ismailoff.

S S Kondekerk for Rotterdam:—4000 cwt groundnuts Volkart Bros., 511 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros.

For Hamburg:—500 cwt nigerseed Volkart Bros., 168 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros, 275 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

For Antwerp:—100 cwt nigerseed Volkart Bros., 165 bales raw cotton A Khimji and Co., 112 bales raw cotton E Spinner & Co., 112 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Kosma for New York:—400 cwt mowrah meal S Bannister and Co Ltd., 100 bales cotton waste C Peraj and Co.

S S Britania for Liverpool:—46 bdles wool raw M Motilal, 75 bdles cotton waste M Mafatlal and Co., 2000 cwt linseed oil cake Moosabhoy and Co., 13 cwt cuttle fish Patel and Co., 5 bales goat skins Shamji mal, 1000 cwt myrabollams J Moolchand and Co.

For Marseilles:—30 cwt gum olibanum F Y Moosabhoy.

For Barcelona:—200 bales raw cotton A Khimji and Co.

S S India for Genova:—4000 cwt groundnut Volkart Bros.

S S Rheinfels for Hamburg:—110 bales raw cotton B Cursondas and Co., 2000 cwt groundnut oil cake J Parmanand and Co., 40 cwt gum olibanum N Mulji and Co., 15 cwt gum kadaya Y Mossabhoy.

For Antwerp:—2000 cwt linseed oil cake J Parmanand and Co., 110 bales raw cotton H Nensey and Co., 55 bales raw cotton The Bombay Co. Ltd.

For Bremen:—55 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

For Rotterdam:—2001 cwt groundnuts G Hansraj and Co.

S S Genova for Genoa:—10 cases cotton raw Textile Products Ltd., 16 bales wool raw Gorie Ltd., 100 tons old iron plates H K M Jaitha and Sons, 6 cases dry casings Union Casing Supplying Co., 110 bales raw cotton K M Nathoo, 165 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

For Naples:—50 bales raw cotton B Cursondas and Co.

IMPORTS.

January 26.

S S Gurna from Calcutta. Agents:—M M and Co.

From Calcutta:—5188 bags rice, 12 cases stationery, 1784 bags hessian cloth, 816 bales twine, 4220 bales gunnie bags, 448 bales A & B twist, 30 bales sacking, 50 bales heavy bees, 23 bags long pepper, 60 cwt yellow rope, 3258 bags betel nut, 160 kegs and 110 drums paint, 145 pieces steel cylinder, 220 cases safety matches, 153 coils manilla rope, 5 boxes varnish, 1867 pieces cast iron fittings, 29 bdles chirata, 342 chests tea, 11 cases medicines, 22 bags carda mom, 140 bags current, 60 bags and 4 pkgs. dog spikes.

S S Ranchi from Aden. Agents:—M M and Co.

From London/Aden:—8 boxes bar gold, 2054 boxes silver bars.

From Marseilles/Aden—1 cases motor car.

From Aden:—4 bags gum sifting, 137 bags gum Arabic, 3 boxes specie, 6 bags almond, 298 bags moong, 37 bags chora, 8 bags oris roots, 29 bags gum.

S S Ugamaru from Tokyo. Agents:—C S Kaisha.

From Tokyo:—12 cases potassium, 155 cases cotton yarn, 77 cases porcelain, 119 cases glass ware, 231 cases porcelain ware.

From Osaka:—913 cases and 76 bales cotton yarn, 62 cases stripped shirting, 220 bags stripped shirting, 73 cases glass ware, 50 bales cotton sheeting, 172 bales and 50 cases drill, 192 cases porcelain, 13 cases cotton hosiery goods, 9 cases umbrella furniture, 35 cases glass tubes, 42 pkgs. cruicebles, 61 cases beads, 15 cases cotton twill, 30 cases tin metal leave.

From Kobe:—75 bales cotton yarn, 38 cases cotton hosiery, 50 bales and 2 cases sheeting, 10 cases porcelain ware, 14 cases toys, 128 cases glass bangles, 30 cases confectionary, 10 cases cotton crepe, 10 cases rubber balls, 49 bales matting, 20 cases and 27 bales cotton drill, 45 cases brass circles, 181 pieces pine wood logs, 12 cases cotton hosiery shirts, 15 cases carminel, 57 cases glassa ware, 15 cases stationery.

From Hongkong:—145 cases ginger, 75 bales sugar candy, 50 cases preserved pears 40 cases chowchow, 1000 bags sugar, 36 cases cotton socks, 75 cases fire crackers.

From Canton/Hongkong:—900 bales cassia, 30 pkts. China roots.

From Singapore:—12 coils Manila rope, 791 bags sago flour, 500 bdles rattans, 72 bdles gum benjamin, 25 bags domar batti, 133 bags betel nuts.

From Batavia—207 H/chests tea.

From Colombo:—112 bdles mattress fibre.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Jan. 26.

Ready Prices have further dropped by about 2 to 4 annas per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward Market has ruled steady to-day around yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing Quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 17/12 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 12/12 per cwt F. B. H.
Shipment December Sh. 19 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Jan/Feb/March Sh. 19/3 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment July/Aug/Sept. Sh 17/11 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Oct/Nov/Dec Sh. 18/2 per cwt F. B. H.

Jamnagar C. I. F.—
December Sh. 19/4 per cwt.
January Sh. 19/4 per cwt.
Jan/Feb/March Sh. 19/7 per cwt.

B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 17/11 per cwt.
Shipment December Sh. 18/9 per cwt.
F. B. H.
Shipment Jan/Feb/March Sh. 19/2 per cwt. F. B. H.

Belgian Beet Sugar:—
December Sh. 18/1 per cwt. F. B. H.

German Crystal Sugar:
December Sh. 18/2 per cwt. F. B. H.

Tone:—Steady.

Bata

GENT'S SHOES:—

	Rs. as.
Brown Hide	9-15
Brown Hide Crepe Sole	11-15
Willow Calf	11-15
Black Box Calf	10-15
White Canvas	4- 8

LADIES' SHOES:—

Patent Leather Beige, grey or Willow Calf	Rs. as. 8 -15

(Also available in Cuban Heels.)

CHILDREN'S:—

	Size 7-10 Rs. as.	Size 11-1 Rs. as.
Patent	4-8	4-15
Brown Hide	3-8	3-15
Black Kid.	3-8	3-15

Available from BATA STOCKISTS throughout India:—

BOMBAY	257, Hornby Rd. Post Box 106, Carnac Road, & Lohar Street.	MHOW	Simrol Road.
AJMER	Madar Gate.		
AHMEDABAD	Three Gates		
BELGAUM	High Street.		
BANGALORE	154, Commercial St.	MADRAS	Moor Market.
SURAT	Kanpith Bazar	SECUNDERABAD	Oxford Street.
POONA	East Street.	INDORE	Main Road.
CALCUTTA	New Market. Lindsay Street.	JUBBULPORE	East Street.
KARACHI	Elphinstone Street	LAHORE	Anarkali and Mall Road.
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For further particulars write to—

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE.

(Through C. M. PAREKH.)

Bombay, Jan. 26.

JUTE.

Albion	530	Howrah	46/12
Alliance	596	India	
Alexandra	360	Kamarhatty	705
Anglo-India	408	Kankanarrah	550
Auckland	288	Kelvin	880
Barnagore	220	Khardah	500
Bally	245	Kinnison	1045
Birla	11/10	Lansdowne	579
Belvedere	628	Lawrence	653
Budge-Budge	530	Lothian	49
Caledonian	618	Naihati	503
Chapdani	185	National	33/12
Clive	39/7	New Central	635
Craig	5/5	Northbrook	58/8
Cheviot	315	Nudea	49
Dalhousie	478	Orient	272
Delta	605	Presidency	9/8
Empire	57	Reliance	80/8
ort Gloster	978	Soorah	32
Fort William	384	Standard	490
Gondalpara	1100	Union	620
Gourpore	774	Waverly	7
Hukumchand	14/8	HESSIAN	14/7
Hooghly	86	JUTE	65/8

COTTON.

Agra United		Dunbar	186
Bowaria	360	Keshavram Cotton	4/8
Bengal Nagpur	24	New Ring	

COAL.

Burrakur	18/14	Kurdi	
Bokaro Ramgur		Neetooria	
Gusick & Musalia		New Kendah	
		Raneegunge	31/10
Katras Jherriah		Samla Kendra	6/12

MISCELLANEOUS.

B.B. Petrol'm.	6/10	I. Standard Wagon	
B.I. Corporn.	4/12	Marshalls	
B.I. „ D		Madon Theatres	4/10
Burma Corp	10/4	Scindia Steam	
C.P. Cement		Titagar Paper	
Howra Oil		Thorney Croft	
Hume Pipe		Conty.	378
J.I. Still	9/2	Imperial Bank	15/20

3 1/2 per cent Paper 45-55 Loan 107/6.

Remarks: Jute shares quiet but steady. Government Securities were quiet, 4 per cent New Loan (1960/70) 88/6.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Improvement Trust Board meets at the Corporation Hall, 3.40 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3.40 p.m.

Protest Meeting regarding sending of Indian troops to China, Congress House, Girgaum, 6-30 p.m., Mr. Horniman presiding.

Mr. Rowntree's lecture on "Present Labour Conditions", Servants of India's Society's Home, 6-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, Jan. 28.

The s.s. "Rajputana" with the English mails of January 13 due at 5 a.m.

Inter-College Sports, Oval, 3 p.m.

Mr. Rowntree's lecture on "Capital and Labour," Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, 6 p.m., Mr. Natarajan to preside.

SATURDAY, Jan. 29.

The s.s. "Ranchi" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Annual Meeting of the Senate, Special Convocation, 4 p.m.

SUNDAY, Jan. 30

Opening of N. D. Dharmaji's Industrial Home for Blind, 3rd Kambharwada Lane, Northbrook Street, Sir A. Marten to preside, 5 p.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

DEATH.

Mrs. Sushilabhai Nimbkar, wife of Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, died of heart-failure at Nagpur on Saturday, 22nd instant.

ALDONENSES' SOCIAL GATHERING.

The Annual Social Gathering of the Sons of Aldona will take place at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.) on Saturday (the 29th instant).

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed unregistered mails for Italy and Austria per s.s. "Genova" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, the 2nd February, 1927.

As the outward Persian Gulf Subsidiary mail steamer will not sail this week till 10 a.m. on Sunday (the 30th instant) the following will be the latest hours of posting at the G. P. O. of the correspondence for Gwadur, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder-Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrain and Koweit:—(1) Unregistered correspondence upto 6 p.m. on Saturday, the 29th January, 1927; (2) Registered correspondence upto 3 p.m. on Saturday, the 29th January, 1927; (3) Parcels upto 3 p.m. on Saturday, the 29th January, 1927.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Thursday morning the 27th instant at 11 o'clock. (S. T.).

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

A concert programme will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Thursday) from 5.00 to 6.00 p.m. and and another programme from 6-30 to 7-45 p.m. Call Sign 2 FV, Wavelength 387 Metres. Sub-station 2 KC will broadcast from 8.00 to 9 p.m. Wavelength 330 Metres.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Tuesday to 6 a.m. of Wednesday:—

Small-pox attack nil, death nil; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil; Total mortality (exclusive of the stillborn) 78; Total mortality this day last year was 75.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL.

The monthly At-Home of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council will be held at the Town Hall, to-day (Thursday) at 5 p.m., Miss Wingate and Miss Tilak, will speak on the 'Social Service Training Centre.' Members and their friends are invited.

BOMBAY WORKERS' SYMPATHY FOR B.N. R. WORKERS.

Mr. Jhabvala, the Hony. General Secretary of the Railway Workers' Unions of Bombay, has written to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway strikers sympathising with the "Employees of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway now on strike in the great injustice done to them by the management."

THE GADKARI DAY.

The Gadkari Day was celebrated in the Prarthana Samaj on Monday evening, on behalf of the Deccan Students' Union, Bombay, under the presidency of Mr. A. B. Kolhatkar. After some recitations of the choicest parts of the Maharashtra poet's poems Prof. Velankar, Prof. Phadnis and Dr. Chitnis made fitting speeches, in his sacred memory. The President made an interesting finishing speech. There was a large gathering of enthusiastic admirers of the great poet.

CHILDREN AND LIQUOR DRINKING.

In reply to a communication of Mr. Jhabvala on behalf of the Purity Mission Society in the matter of selling Liquor to little children the Excise Officer has assured Mr. Jhabvala that he has appointed Excise Officers to be on the look out for irregularities arising from the sale of liquor to little children by retail dealers.

COLABA TRAGEDY.

FOUR PERSONS ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.

The Bombay city police have arrested as suspects four persons viz., (1) K. D. Alexander (2) Mr. Doraswamy, (3) Jaffer Jiva and (4) Mirali Jiva, in connection with the mysterious death of Tyramabai, a Madrasi woman, who was found dead in her room at Colaba on Monday morning with a bullet wound in her stomach. All the accused were placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandawalla on Wednesday, and remanded to police custory till the 8th proximo.

EMPEROR EDWARD MILL STRIKE.

LABOUR M. L. C.'S ATTEND MEETING.

A JOINT STATEMENT.

The undersigned signatories have issued the following statement regarding the Emperor Edward Mill strike.

We attended a meeting of the workers of the Emperor Edward Mill held at Mazagoan on Tuesday night with a view to obtain first hand information from the workers themselves about their grievances, if any, and about the immediate cause or causes that led to the strike. The meeting was attended by over 500 workers belonging to the Emperor Edward Mill. We asked them to narrate their grievances which were told us by the workers themselves and to the genuineness of which all those present gave their unanimous consent. We then made enquiries of them about the immediate causes of the strike and asked them who were responsible for the declaration of the strike. The opinions that we formed after listening to the workers for an hour and making thorough enquiries on the spot, are given below for the information of the public:—

(1) The workers had only two grievances which led to the strike: one, the compulsory wedding contribution; and two, the reduction in rates.

(2) We are satisfied after listening to the workers that the wedding contribution was taken from them under compulsion.

(3) The workers gave us the names of the varieties of cloth on which the rates had been reduced; they also gave us the rates that they were getting before and the rates they are getting now. We are satisfied that they had a genuine grievance which deserves investigation.

(4) The workers resumed work on Wednesday last in obedience to a resolution passed by them at their meeting held on Tuesday, the 18th inst. and not on account of the influence of the head jobbers and jobbers and on the condition that the rates question would be enquired into by the Manager immediately after resumption of work.

(5) The workers declared their second strike unanimously at a meeting held on Thursday night when they found that the Manager refused to carry out his assurance about the investigation of the rates question. They took their decision of their own accord without being influenced by anybody else.

(6) The workers are bent upon continuing the strike in a peaceful manner till their legitimate grievance is redressed.

WORKERS' GRIEVANCES.

In addition to the two grievances stated in (1) above, the workers placed before us the following grievances which they have been suffering from for the last few months:—

(a) The scale of fines has increased recently. Where the fine used to be as. 2 for minor mistakes, it is now something like as. 8.

(b) The workers are frequently dismissed without notice and, in certain cases, the dismissed men are driven out of the departments without giving them time to put on their clothes.

(c) The workers are ill-treated by the manager in a rude manner. They are assaulted by him when they are taking their food.

(d) The workers are intimidated and terrorised. The Manager goes about, it is, stated, in the departments with a pistol and frightens them

These in short are the grievances which have created considerable discontent amongst the workers. We say that an immediate enquiry into, and settlement of, these matters is necessary.

S. K. Bole, M. L. C.,
R. S. Asavale, M. L. C.,
S. C. Joshi, M. L. C.,
Syed Munowar, M. L. C.,

EMPEROR EDWARD MILL.

STRIKE CONTINUES

Despite all the efforts of the management of the Emperor Edward mill to open it for work it remained closed on Wednesday, as none of the weavers turned up as was expected. The manager had previously taken an undertaking from the jobbers to bring the men on Wednesday, but that device too proved futile and though the mill risen blow the call for the men, it fell on deaf ears. The mill gates were subsequently closed.

DADABHAI STATUE.

TO BE UNVEILED ON TUESDAY

The ceremony of unveiling the statue of Dadabhai Naoroji will be celebrated by H. E. Rt. Hon. Sir Leslie Wilson, Governor of Bombay, at the junction of Esplanade and Hornby Roads (near the Bank of India) on Tuesday, February 1st, at 5-30 p.m.

A CONGRESS WORKER IN TROUBLE.

DELHI, Jan. 25.

Orders will be passed on January 31 in the case in which Lala Shankar Lal, Secretary of the Provincial Congress Committee, is being prosecuted for alleged obstruction to and defiance of police orders. —Free Press.

"RENOWN" REACHES GATUN.

LONDON, January 25.

Gatun.—H. M. S. "Renown" has arrived here and wil traverse Panama Canal.—Reuter's Special Service.

BACK BAY RECLAMATION.

JOURNALISTS' INSPECTION

PROGRESS OF BLOCKNO. 8.

At the invitation of the Development, Directorate, the journalists of Bombay, numbering about ten, assembled at the Chowpatty Level-Crossing on Wednesday at 7.45 a.m. for the inspection of the Back Bay Reclamation Area. A trolly coupled with a light engine took the guests southward to the Colaba--end where they were shown a large piece of block 8 which is reserved for the purpose of a playground for the army. In all there are eight blocks starting from Charni Road to Colaba. Blocks Nos. 1 to 6 end from Charni Road to Cuffe Parade, while No. 7 and 8 covering the area from the Railway station to the Afghan Memorial Church.

BLOCK NO. 8.

Out of all these blocks, No. 8 is the largest, as it touches almost the Light House. The dredging operations on the block have been completed and only top-filling is given on. Out of 10 lakhs square yards of land reclaimed, two acres is quite ready and will be delivered for occupation to the Government of India next month, and the rest, by the end of this year. The whole block will fetch for the Development Department R237 lakhs from the Government of India.

BLOCK NO. 7.

Block No. 7 which is adjoining No. 8 is somewhere near the Colaba railway station. The work of filling this area was started this season, and a pretty good part of it was completed when, unfortunately, the dredger "Sir George Lloyd" failed by accident. The rest of the work is being done by "Kalu" which is working in the harbour since Monday last. It is hoped that this block would be ready by the end of this season, viz., May next.

BLOCK NO. 1. ....

The work on No. 1 block near Charni Road railway station is temporarily suspended because the dredger "Kalu" is removed to the harbour, but it is hoped work will be resumed on this block in October next. About 40 to 45 per cent. of filling work is already done on Block No. 1.

BLOCKS NOS. 2 TO 6.

In regard to Block Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6 covering the area from Marine Lines to Cuffe Parade, the Government of India have not yet passed orders as the report of the Back Bay Committee is still under consideration. Block No. 2 which lies between Church Gate and Marine Lines will be taken up in hand early, as both the Kay Committee as well as the Mears Committee have recommended its reclamation and early completion.

At present the contractors of the Development Department have concentrated their energies on block No. 8 only and every day five trains full of murrum and dry filling material are coming from Kandivili against one or two trains before for that purpose.

MARINE DRIVE.

One feature of the reclamation scheme is the Marine Drive for which the Bombay Government have kept for themselves a strip of one hundred yards of land in width from Charni Road to Colaba for the purpose of a drive from one end to the other that is, when and if the whole scheme is completed. This will be at the edge of the sea.

The party was led by Mr. K. S. Framji the sucessor of Sir Lawless Hepper who and Messrs. Elgee, Chief Engineer, and E. M. Duggan, Under-Secretary to Government, P.W.D., gave all the information required by the Press representatives.

WHERE IS CHRISTIANITY?

WHERE IS HUMANITY?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The world is shocked at the shameless pretensions of Great Britain sending troops to China for the so-called protection of British life and property in that ancient land. India can no longer be fooled to believe, that the despatch of troops from India and Malta, Hongkong and Britain is purely for the defence of British settlers in China. Will the Government of India tell us, whom they represent to-day?

(1) Not the people of India,
(2) Not the Indian Settlers in China.
(3) Not the cause of Peace.
(4) Not the Church of Christ.
(5) Nor the Altar of Humanity.

INDIA'S DUTY TO-DAY.

Let not India be baffled by the Viceroy disallowing the adjournment motion.

(1) Let all the elected members of the Assembly meet and pass resolutions condemning the decision of despatch of Indian troops to China.

(2) Let the members of Councils now in session do likewise.

(3) Let copies of this resolution be sent to the Viceroy, the Secretary of State, the Speaker of Parliament and to King George.

(4) Let Gandhiji, Tagore, Jagadish Chandra Bose, past and present Presidents of the Congress, Muslim League, Liberal Conference, etc., send cables to the League of Nations to intervene, and to the Chinese nation expressing our sympathy in their struggle for Freedom.

(5) Let the leaders of all parties meet and concert some definite action to check this mean, mercenary and monstrous use of our countrymen against their own Asiatic brethren, the Chinamen.

Will Gandhiji defer his Khadi tour for a week? Will he hasten to Delhi and take at this psychological moment, a lead in opposing this mischievous militarist move of the Whitehall Imperialists?—Yours, etc.

B. F. BHARUCHA.

WHO WILL BE PRESIDENT?

GOVT. SUPPORT TO MR. G. B. PRADHAN?

BOMBAY COUNCIL AGENDA.

The first session of the Bombay Legislative Council will meet on 18th February at 2 p.m. in the Town Hall, Bombay. On the first day the oaths will be administered to the new members by a provisional chairman. The Council then will adjourn till the following day when the business of electing President and vice-President will be proceeded with. So far four candidates have come forward for the coveted honour of the President, viz., (1) Mr. A. M. K. Dehalavi, ex-Minister of Excise, (2) Mr. G. B. Pradhan (Thana), (3) Mr. B. G. Pahalajani (Sukkur) and (4) Mr. R. G. Pradhan of Nasik.

Mr. Dehalavi will get the solid support of Mahomedan members. Mr. G. B. Pradhan, it is understood, will have the backing of the Government bloc and with this support his success will be assured.

The Council will proceed with regular business from Monday, 21st February when His Excellency the Governor will proceed in state to perform the ceremony. The following is the preliminary list of business to be transacted by the Council:—

1. Election of the President.
2. Election of the Deputy President.
3. Nomination of four chairmen by the President.
4. Questions and answers (Lists will be printed and copies placed on the Council Tables during the session).
5. Presentation of the Budget for the year 1927-28.
6. General discussion of the Budget.
7. Demands for grants and motions to reduce or omit grants.
8. Election of non-official members of the Committee of Public Accounts for the year 1927-28.

GOVERNMENT BILLS.

9. Government Bills:—
(1) Bill No. XVIII of 1926 (A Bill further to amend the Indian Registration Act, 1908, in its application to the Presidency of Bombay)—First Reading.
(2) Bill No. XIX of 126 (A Bill further to amend thte Aden Civil and Criminal Justice Act, 1864)—First Reading.
(3) Bill No. I of 1927 (A Bull further to amend the Dekkan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879)—First Reading.
(4) Bill No. II of 1927 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879)—First Reading.
10. Private Bills:—
11. Discussion of matters of general public interest.

Notice has been received from Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan, M.L.C., of a motion for leave to introduce the following bill:—A Bill further to amend the Bombay Local Boards Act. 1923.

MR. ROWNTREE'S LECTURE

TODAY ON "LABOUR CONDITIONS"

A meeting of the Central Labour Board will be held at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road, to-day (Thursday), at 6-30 p.m. when Mr. Seebohm Rowntree will deliver a lecture on the "Present Labour conditions." Representatives of the Labour Unions in Bombay are requested to attend.

TOMORROW ON "CAPITAL AND LABOUR"

Mr. B. Seebohm Rowntree of York, (England), Chairman of Rowntree Co., Cocoa Works, York, will deliver a public lecture on "Capital and Labour," under the auspices of the Servants of India Society, on Friday (the 28th instant), at 6 p.m. (S. T.) in the Hall of the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Bombay. Mr. K. Natarajan will preside.

SENDING TROOPS TO CHINA.

TO-DAY'S PROTEST MEETING

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee a public meeting of the Citizens of Bombay will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress House, to protest against sending Indian troops to China, when Messrs. Joseph Baptista, K. F. Nariman, F. J. Ginwala, K. N. Togleker and B. G. Horniman presiding will address the meeting.

SIR JAMES CRAIG.

GETS A VISCOUNTY

LONDON, Jan. 25.

Sir James Craig, Premier of Ulster becomes Viscount Craigavon.—Reuter's Special Service.

The Rt. Hon'ble Col. Sir James Craig, (Bart.) was born in the January of 1871 as the 6th son of the late James Craig of Craigavon and Tyrea. He was Prime Minister of the New Parliacent of North Ireland, and Financial Secretary to the Admiralty (1920-21), after being Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Pensions since January 1919. Sir James entered into politics after serving in the South African War, and was elected member of Parliament in 1906-18 from East Division Co. and again he represented Mid-sown from 1918-21 and still an M.P. from Northern Ireland. A Baronetcy was conferred on him in 1918. He is now created a Viscount.

"INDUSTRY IS SERVICE."

MR. ROWNTREE'S EXPOSITION.

PLEA FOR A LOFTY LABOUR IDEAL.

It was indeed an inspiring and invigorating address which Mr. B. Seebohm Rowntree the Chairman of "The Cocoa Works, York," delivered to an intelligent gathering, at the premises of the Sydenham College, on Wednesday evening. With great vigour and argument, the speaker discussed the relation between industry and citizenship. Among others the gathering included Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, and Mr. B. F. Bharucha. Sir Chunilal Mehta was in the chair.

Mr. Rowntree, who began his address in his usual telling and felicitous style, observed that industry was absolutely fundamental to national life.

THE RIGHT ANGLE.

Proceeding Mr. Rowntree argued that for the efficiency and betterment of industry, the angle from which the people regarded it ought to be a right one. Ninety-nine people out of hundred would say that they were working for money. Now that was not a right angle to regard industry. It was, therefore, necessary that the attitude of men towards industry, ought to be ennobled in the best interests of society and industry itself.

Mr. Rowntree laid great emphasis upon the fact that workers did not primarily work for money but their work was an inestimable service rendered to the community from day to day. The aim of industry was to civilize life and to make it easier and more comfortable.

ALL INDUSTRY IS SERVICE.

Mr. Rowntree deprecated the tendency of the employers to blame their workers for the inefficiency of industry. The inefficiency, he pointed out, was the inevitable result of the rotten mentality that the aim of work was money. If every worker got the noble thought of service and not of money, it would have a most beneficial effect upon industry as a whole. The better I do my work, the better I serve my country." This thought must permeate all the actions of a worker.

SPECIFIC AIMS.

Mr. Rowntree then discussed at some length, the three specific aims of industry.

(1) Industry should create goods and provide services of such kind and such measure as will serve the best interests of community.

(2) In the process of wealth-production, industry should pay greatest possible regard to the welfare of community and should pursue no policy detrimental to its interests.

(3) Industry should distribute wealth in a way that will best serve the highest ends of community.

A KING IN HIS KINGDOM.

The speaker rightly observed that the employer was a king in his little industrial kingdom. "If you are leaders of men," went on Mr. Rowntree, "and it is far better than playing golf or bridge, draw from every man the best he can give you. Give the worker a human touch and create such an atmosphere as will induce him to do his best. In India, I see men dying from hunger and bad sanitation. Can you then os good citizens afford to be slack and idle?"

Sir Chunilal Mehta wound up the remarks of the speaker and pointed out that Indian employers were, day by day, getting roused to the consciousness of the situation and were willing to face the facts.

Dr. R. P. Paranjpye proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the chair and the distinguished guest and the gathering dispersed.

M. C. C. TEAM NOT INVINCIBLE

C. K NAIDU'S VIEW

MADRAS, Jan. 26.

Interviewed after the close of play in the Madras "Test" match, on Tuesday, C. K. Naidu said:—The M. C. C. had come on with a rush in the second innings and the home team were beaten almost before they knew it.

"To what do you attribute the continued failure of the Indian teams against the M. C. C.?" was the pointed question put to the Indore player.

"Which are the Indian teams you refer to?" he asked. "Indians as such have played only once" he said, "against the M.C.C. and that was at Bombay and on that occasion we came very near winning. And it is my hope and belief that if we have another such opportunity we might do still better. I do not consider the M.C.C. invincible. I think some of the so-called Test teams were not representative of Indian strength at all. I repeat" protested Naidu, "India has had no opportunity either to test the M. C. C. or to acquit itself as it deserved."

A GUN SHOT ACCIDENT.

CAWNPORE, Jan. 26.

It is reported that Mr. Goodwin of Cooper Allen and Co., who went out shooting on Sunday last accompanied by his son-in-law Mr. Hardcastle was accidently shot in the head and he died instantaneously.—A.P.

The Ministry of Labour announces that on January 17th the total number of unemployed was 1,391,000. This was 41,000 less than a week ago but 175,125 more than year ago.—B. O. W.

RUGBY, Jan. 25.

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, Jan. 26.

Gratifying results have attended the issue of prospectus of the Anglo-Dutch Plantations Java Limited offering half million sterling six per cent first mortgage debentures at 98 and 125 thousand ordinary pound shares at two sterling each to complete the company's development programme. Simultaneously with the appearance of the prospectus, the directors announce that the shareholders have oversubscribed the issue.—Reuter.

GIBRALTAR, Jan. 26

It is officially announced that the second East Surreys will arrived here from Jersey early in February to relieve the first East Kents, who are proceeding to India in course of ordinary reliefs.—Reuter.

LONDON, Jan. 26.

It is learned that the Eighth Flotilla consisting of one leader and eight destroyers will probably leave for China from Chathar about 10th February.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 26.

Sir Abdur Rahim has issued the following statement through the Associated Press in regard to his inability to find a Hindu colleague for the Ministry:—"There can be no doubt that this is the result of a combination among Mr. B. Chakravarti, Sir P. C. Mitter and some other Hindu gentlemen of their ways of thinking to prevent me from forming a Ministry. For some time past politicians of this class have been carrying on a ceaseless campaign against me simply because I sought to unite the representative men of my community in order to protect and safeguard its just interests, so that the political progress of the country might proceed along safe and steady lines. I had assured Lord Lytton that I did not expect more than about nine Muslim members of the Council to vote against my Ministry as most of the 39 Muslim members had been returned pledged to support the policy and programme of work for which I stand. Mr. B. Chakravarty apparently on the advice of Sir P. C. Mitter having declined to accept office with me, it was not possible for me to find any non-Swarajist with a following. In fact the following of these gentlemen themselves seems to be of a very meagre and uncertain character. Lord Lytton must have been satisfied that I was the leader of the largest Muslim group in the Council. Otherwise, he would not have commissioned me to form a Ministry. He seems to have been, however, greatly misled in thinking that the Responsivist cum Liberal groups are of much significance in the Council. As to the attitude of that group, such as it is, towards me, on this occasion, I really do not know how to explain it, unless it be that I refused to be party to any secret pact or understanding with them. If Lord Lytton had not been so misled and given me reasonably sufficient time, I say with confidence that I would have secured a stable ministry for him and at the end of his career he would have been compensated for the failure of his previous attempts in the same direction."—A. P.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay)

MAY.

NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 26.

Previous Closing Rate	13.58
To-day's Opening Rate	13.54
Difference	—.04
To-day's Closing Rate	13.40
Difference	—.18

LIVERPOOL.

London, Jan. 26.

Previous Closing Rate	7.28
To-day's Opening Rate	7.21
Difference	—.07
To-day's Closing Rate	7.19
Difference	—.09

Sewri	Rs. 257-4-0
Khandi	Rs. 257-8-0

SEVERE FAMINE IN BROACH.

COTTON CROP COMPLETELY DESTROYED

BROACH, Jan. 26.

Dr. Chandulal Desai, the president of the Congress Committee, stated to the Associated Press representative that authentic information received by him shows that famine conditions prevail in about 14 villages in the Jambusar Taluka, ten in the Amod Taluka, six or seven in the Anklshewar Taluka and a very large number of villages in the Vaghra Taluka, which last is specially affected on account of successive bad seasons and requires special and immediate attention. It is likely that the cotton crop will yield almost nothing as it has alreday begun to wither. On account of late excessive rains large blocks of land are lying fallow. Wheat and other crops are also in a very unsatisfactory condition. There is scarcity of water in the Bahra villages. If these conditions do not improve, said Dr. Desai, there are chances that some of the villages will gradually be deserted.

The Agriculturists are holding a Conference on 31st instant under the presidentship of Mr. Haribhai Javerbhai Amin, M.L.A., to discuss the situation. Enquiries at the Collector's office, however, elicit no information regarding conditions reported above.—A. P.

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL
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The Bombay Chronicle.
THURSDAY JANUARY 27, 1927.

ISOLATED PHILANTHROPY.

Since the publication of the Memorandum, which the British Government presented to the representatives of the Powers at Peking indicating its "revised attitude" towards China, a section of the British Press, angered by the coldness and incredulity in regard to the real intentions of Britain with which it was received by public opinion in practically all European countries, has assumed the pose of injured innocence. The "Saturday Review" talks of "Commonsense in China", a commodity of which only the British have evidently a monopoly. The "Manchester Guardian" asks the Powers and the Canton Government to consider the 'realities' of the situation and parades before them one particular paragraph in the British Memorandum as an evidence of British sincerity. This is the paragraph which according to the Manchester exponent of Asquithian Liberalism illustrates how the new British attitude breathes a spirit of "moderation and wisdom". The British Government, so runs the paragraph, "will consider in a sympathetic spirit any reasonable proposals that the Chinese authorities, wherever situated, may make, even if contrary to strict interpretation of treaty rights, in return for fair and considerate treatment of foreign interests by them." Nothing has made the French publicists chuckle and indulge in ironic comment so much as this reference to Chinese authorities "wherever situated" and the consideration of "reasonable proposals". They note that Britain has promptly exhibited her "sympathetic spirit" by massing up her armed resources at Shanghai and they read in the Memorandum the anxiety to secure considerate treatment for British interests at the point of the bayonet.

The "Ere Nouvelle", the well-known French weekly, which specializes in the study of international questions, devotes a considerable portion of its issue of January 1 to an analysis of the relations between the English and the Chinese. The sum and substance of the British Memorandum is, it says, that Britain has recognised the progress of nationalist ideas in China and particularly in South China, and "anxious to protect its commerce at Hongkong it now decides to negotiate with the de facto Government of the South, the very Britain who supported all along Wu Pei Pu, and probably succours even now Chang Tso-lin"! The French journal gives prominence to a penetrating analysis of the situation in China by a Chinese scholar who is now in Paris and who is by no means anxious that the Government of Peking should totally disappear as a separate entity. He points out that the mistake which Britain makes and which America and Japan as well as the Continental Powers do not make, lies in supposing that Peking can be played off against Canton. Chinese Nationalism, whether it is northern or southern, he says, will not tolerate a single foreign concession in Chinese soil flaunting its extra-territorial rights and its privileges before the hapless Chinese. As regards Britain "her murderous intervention" in China will remain unforgivable. "In 1925 the shooting at Nanking Road Shanghai was responsible for thirty victims. In 1926 the bombardment of Wanhsein lost China five hundred lives.' Is there any other nation, he asks, which permits the free navigation of her waterways by the armed fleet of another Power? Then why should there be an exception in the case of China? America and Japan realise that the British policy of intimidation by gun-boats will not do, and early this month, as a correspondent to the "Prager Presse" from Paris informed that journal, Washington let it be known in the European chancellories that America had decided to deal separately with China and to come to an understanding with her on all questions in dispute. The Japanese Government, according to the Havas Agency, informed the British representative on January 4 that it was not willing to join in a concerted action with other Powers, as it did not believe a "united front" was possible amongst the Powers. Reuter does not think it necessary to apprise India of these details but it is clear from the latest expression of opinion on the part of Baron Shidehara which even Reuter is compelled to wire, how hollow is the British cry that in fighting against the Canton Government the Powers will be really fighting against Bolshevism. The Japanese Foreign Minister makes the positive statement that the Japanese authorities "saw little sign of Bolshevism about the Cantonese troops", and he asserts that owing to the "varied interests" co-operation amongst the Power is not easy to attain. The U. S. Government has also lost no time in proclaiming to the world that it will not follow Britain's disastrous lead by an excessive concentration of American forces in the Orient. The Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives has approved a resolution that the President should be asked to negotiate with China with a view to arranging a treaty to replace the existing treaties regarding extra-territoriality and jurisdictional regime. Even Australia, which is the nearest Dominion to China, is opposed to intervention in that country.

Thus Britain stands isolated in her philanthropy towards China, the Continental Powers reading in her alleged "revised attitude" only the promotion of her own particular interests. The "Allgemeine Deutsche Zeitung" calls the British policy in China "the perfidious politics of England which has had for years a retarding effect upon the solution of the Chinese difficulty". And for the pursuit of this policy Indian troops have been ordered to be sent to China at the behest of Downing Street. The "Times of India" supports the move because the interests of trade and industry in Shanghai are "cosmopolitan in character and Indian to a considerable extent". This is the first time that it is seriously suggested that Indian interests are involved in China, and the suggestion only lends additional weight to the contention of Indian opinion that before Indian lives are risked in furthering England's Imperial adventures, the Indian Legislature must be consulted. The 'Times of India' cannot have it both ways. Public opinion in India thinks that Indian interests, if they are threatened in Shanghai, can be protected not by a show of the mailed fist but by honourable negotiation. And if according to our Anglo-Indian contemporary they are threatened, it is a piece of absolute high-handedness to deny the peoples' representatives any chance of discussing whether Indian troops should be utilised in protecting them. We believe this suggestion about Indian interests is only an after-thought to lend a colour of reasonable necessity to such a gross disregard of public opinion. Let Bombay take the lead in exposing this autocratic attempt to stifle Indian opinion on the question in the Assembly. We would suggest to prominent citizens and public bodies in the City to requisition the Sheriff immediately to convene a meeting of protest.

A SHAMEFUL MANOEUVRE.

We cannot too emphatically condemn the action of the Finance Member in postponing the introduction and the discussion of the bill regarding the Exchange ratio, till after the full-hedged budget is presented in March. We would like to know what Sir Basil Blackett meant when, speaking on the motion regarding the Reserve Bank, he announced in the Assembly that "after consultation with the various quarters of the House, Government had decided that effective discussion of the Exchange ratio Bill should not take place until the Budget was presented." We ask with Mr. Jinnah if the "Hon. Member was really serious" when he uttered these words. Sir Basil knows as well as we do that a most acute controversy has been raging in the country on this question for the last six months and that the most distinguished leaders of all the popular parties in the House have opposed tooth and nail the Government Bill on the matter. Was it then proper on the part of Sir Basil to have hurriedly convinced himself about the sense of the whole House in such a vital matter by consulting only some European and nominated members who are pledged in advance to support the official Bill whenever it is brought before the House? And what was the sense in consulting any members at all if they did not include first and foremost Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas—who was a dissenting member of the Royal Commission and who has practically borne the brunt of the fight in the country and the Assembly—and other prominent leaders like Mr. Jinnah and Pandits Motilal Nehru and Malaviya? It was, therefore, well that Sir Purshottamdas lost no time in following up Sir Basil and in protesting against "the Government's decision to defer the consideration of the exchange ratio" as "this strengthened the suspicion that Government did not want the Bill to be discussed on its merits." Evidently Sir Basil, as Sir Purshottamdas pointed out, seeks to "present the House again with a 'fait accompli' by framing the budget on the 1/6 ratio and declaring that it could not be changed to 1/4 basis as the Finance Bill must be passed by March 31."

But the laurels of the debate must be awarded to Mr. Jinnah who exposed the disgraceful tactics of the Government in his own trenchant style. "I would like to the much stronger language" he said, "but I say it will be a breach of faith with this House for this reason that in August the Finance Member speaking on behalf of the Government, had stated that this was a matter which could not brook delay. He was anxious that the measures should be discussed then, while we pleaded, with our hands folded on our knees for delay as we had not received the evidence and papers connected with it. That time the Hon. the Finance Member had unequivocally stated that his hands were tied down. The urgency of the measure was such that it was after considerable pressure from a considerable section of the House that he realised that it would be impossible to do justice to the subject. And so it stood adjourned and we understood already that this measure would be taken up at the earliest possible moment when the Assembly met. And now we are told that it will be considered with the Budget. After the Budget is introduced there is very little time left, and so it means practically the same that the measure will be considered along with the Budget.' Thus the decision of the Government who have taken a most amazing somersault in the matter can only be characterised as "a breach of faith." We are also glad to see that Pandit Malaviya on behalf of his Nationalist party followed up the attack so ably launched by Mr. Jinnah. Then remained the third and numerically the most powerful party—we mean the Congress Party—and we are very much surprised to see that its only representative who spoke on this occasion, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta—while be very properly hurled his broadsides at Government on the issue of the gold standard,—maintained an ominous silence on the matter unless, of course, the Press reports have done him an injustice. Is it possible that the Congress party has agreed to the postponement of the ratio question till the fag end of the session as its redundant inquiry, started almost 'de novo', has not been yet completed? We shudder to think of this possibility but await further information before judging the Congress party in the matter.

We do not propose to go into the other question of the Reserve Bank at present more especially as the Assembly has rightly decided to circulate the Bill on the question for public opinion. But we cannot help commenting, however briefly, on the attitude of Sir Purshottamdas in the matter, as he has contradicted our statement about the possibility of a change in his opinion and reiterated once again in the Assembly his opposition to the creation of a separate Reserve Bank. We are at one with him in believing that the establishment of the Reserve Bank on the lines set out by Government in their Bill is hardly calculated to accelerate the progress of banking in India. But while Sir Purshottamdas is rather anxious to protect the interests of the shareholders of the Imperial Bank and, therefore, anxious to vest all the powers of the Reserve Bank in the old Corporation we are inclined to believe that the new Bill has been so drafted as unfairly to favour the Imperial Bank which would thus be enabled to crush out its competitors with greater powers and the taxpayers' money. We regret that Sir Purshottamdas has after rendering signal services on the ratio question permitted himself to champion the interests of a private banking institution at the sacrifice of the general interests of the people. We, therefore, entertain the hope that all the controversial clauses of the new Bill and the detailed arrangements proposed to be made with the Imperial Bank will be most thoroughly and carefully scrutinised from the strictly popular point of view and Government will be compelled to mend their Bill in view of the general criticism in the country or end it altogether.

INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

The Bombay Architectural Association seems to be willing and, perhaps, ready for ambitious enterprises. It is already thinking of, at least, a more ambitious name. It now proposes to be recognised as the "Indian Institute of Architects." The ambition is legitimate and there is no reason why the Association should not expand its area of activities. But its draft constitution calls for certain necessary precautions, if the proposed Institute is to develop as an Indian organisation meant to promote, above everything else, the advancement of Indian architecture. If it is not to act as an Indian organisation it is, frankly, not worth worrying about. If it is pledged definitely, as it should be, to the advancement of Indian architecture, it must say so clearly and unequivocally in the "objects" of its constitution. "To encourage the study of architecture" is rather vague and diffuse. "To encourage the study, particularly of Indian architecture," would be more rational and more definite. The "study of architecture", may mean the study of any architecture. The position, moreover, of the members not privileged to be associated with the Royal Institute of British Architects ought to be clearly defined. There should be no preferential treatment of those who remain undecorated by the London Institute. The facilities kindly granted to members of that Institute are obvious in the draft constitution. Not so the facilities proposed for members of the Indian Institute. Their privileges and rights ought to be equal and equally well-defined. We want an institution of architects. But we want it to be truly, and in fact, an "Indian Institute of Architects," not a subordinate branch of the British Institute. Otherwise, we think, we could afford to do without it. Members of the Association will have to thank themselves if in their rush for an institute they damage their independence, status, privileges and prospects.

OSCAR MIESTCHANINOFF' THE ARTIST OF TO-MORROW.

HINDU GENIUS IN SCULPTURE.

(BY KANAIYALAL H. VAKIL.)

How refreshing it is to meet those who can speak with the inherent force of experience won by work at once purposive and noble. How rare it is to meet the rebel whose significant affirmations assert the dynamic quality, the creative power, of far-flung visions. With them, conversation, freed of its conventional fashions and customary jolts, struggles towards, and soon develops community of thought. Community of thought! One would have believed that the printing press, increased facilties of expression and modern means of transport would bring into closer, more intimate and live, contact the artists and intelligentsia of the world. The intellectual quarantine is, however, very nearly complete. Geographic barriers remain unshaken. Experiments in intellectual freedom, the search for the vital power in truth and beauty, suffer short circuit. M. Miestchaninoff is an artist, French and Russian, whose search for the universal in plastic forms ought to win the sympathy, admiration and respect of colleagues besides those in his country.

THE PASSIONATE PILGRIM.

Glimpses of his brave struggles and achievements found, as it were, their natural expression in the abrupt intenseness of gestures and concentration of thought in the conversation of the passionate pilgrim who was now speaking of his artistic experiences in the South, of the intrinsic worth and sculptural values of what he saw and found at Badami, Vijayanagar, Haelbeid, Ellora, Elephanta, Ajanta or Memallpur. He was, evidently, visualising them, relating them to his previous discoveries and trying to estimate the strength of his artistic convictions. For, M. Miestchaninoff has learnt to grow by direct contact with the live and regenerating force in life and in art.

COURAGEOUS ATTITUDE.

Few of those who witnessed with surprised gratitude the message of Rodin reaffirmed in "The Man with the Hat", Salon D'Automne Paris 1922, could recognise behind it the courageous attitude, the religious zeal, of the young sculptor who studied in poverty, served the poor and tried to re-capture in his art the significant incidents of common life. How many of the aspiring artists in the country have, or would care to, like M. Miestchaninoff, cook meals for and feed out of their own miserable resources the beggars on the streets who could assist them in their studies of life and the employment of their art? M. Miestchaninoff has not cultivated a discriminate contempt for knowledge. It grows with him, from every surrounding he finds himself in. If he attends the schools of art it is only to find out that Paris with its museums, salons, exhibitions, and incessant movement of ideas should, after all, be the best live school any artist could select.

MENTALITY IN MATTER.

M. Miestchaninoff's "La Jeune Fille au Boquet", Salon D'Automne 1925, was recognised as a striking illustration of the noble serenity secured by an unerring method, almost a science, by which he "confers mentality to dead nature." He could have sought cheap success. He could have "flattered public taste." But he preferred to discover with the method, or proficiency of handling his material, the principles of the existence devoted to honest work and craftsmanship. That is why in the architectural forms and contrast of the lines in his sculpture one could trace a psychologic intenseness, that is why the blending in his sculptures of idealism and sensuality emerges as a "rare plastic equilibrium."

PETTY PREOCCUPATION.

His series of busts in marble, bronze and stone are so many interpretations of temperaments. He is gradually approaching "the passionate synthesis whose light will dissipate the petty pre-occupations of the professional." "Without doubt", a reputed French journal says, "M. Miestchaninoff is one of the masters of to-morrow." M. Miestchaninoff's unremittent search for the universal in plastic forms took him to far-off Cambodia. He is now in India. "Nothing in art happens", he observed, "by chance". His knowledge and ability is hard-earned. His estimate of the Hindu genius in sculpture and his examination of the difference in plastic forms in Cambodia and India, in the Hindu genius as it developed inside and outside India, were for the listener an uncommon experience.

NOT ARCHAEOLOGY.

"Classic, post-Classic", sculpture were with him terms not of dead archaeology.

(Continued on page 10.)

WANTED A SHERIFF'S MEETING.

JAPANESE ATTITUDE TOWARDS CHINA.

The dispatch of Indian troops to China and the stifling of the voice of protest of the representatives of the people by the Viceroy's disallowance of the adjournment motion in the Assembly has considerably agitated the citizens of Bombay among whom China is now the chief topic of discussion and there is a consensus of opinion that a Sheriff's meeting should be immediately held in the Town Hall to voice the protest of the citizens of Bombay against the dispatch of Indian troops to China and the Viceroy's veto.

FLOUTING PUBLIC OPINION.

Discussing the matter with a prominent Congressman, our representative found that Congress circles associated themselves with every word of the resolution passed at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Monday last. On being asked whether this China affair has any special Empire significance, whether any issue regarding the stability of the British Empire was involved in it, he answered it with a counter question, if the Empire was at stake, then what was the attitude that other component parts of the Empire have taken in this connection? "But then," put in our representative, "you may have noticed the Viceroy's plea that Indian troops are being despatched because India is the nearest place from where immediate operations could be begun." "Well," he replied, "if that is so, Australia also is almost as equidistant from Shanghai as India."

"It is apparent, therefore, that either Australia does not want to enter the fray or that she is not convinced of the Empire importance of the present Chinese tangle. In the absence of any clear declaration that the question is one of the Empire, it is impossible to believe anything of the sort." "In any case, the Legislative Assembly," he said, "which is called the Indian House of Commons should have been consulted, and any action taken without the permission of that body would only be arbitrary and against the will of the country." "Will the presence," asked our representative before taking leave of the Congressman, "of Indian troops in the Chinese soil arrayed against Chinese nationalism have on adverse effect on the cordial relationship between the Chinese Nationalist movement and the Indian Nationalist movement?" The difficulty is, he said, there could be no ground for misunderstanding if China knew the exact position of India, and the sympathy expressed by the Working Committee of the Congress should be enough guarantee of India's goodwill.

The Congressman added that the question did not only seem to have no Empire significance, but it was on the face of it purely a question of British Capitalism. To use Indian forces on the Chinese front, therefore, would be a mockery of Indian opinion and against the interests and aspirations of this country. There were Indian merchants in China, and unless there was an express demand from them for protection and interference by the Government of India, there could be no justification for the Government of India's action.

Considerable sensation has been created by the cable regarding the Australian attitude. This has unmasked the plea of Empire-prestige and Empire-in-danger. It is argued if the Empire was threatened, or was affected in any way by the present Chinese situation, then, the decision of the recent Imperial Conference notwithstanding, Australia would have been obliged to lend her active services in China as a member of the "British Commonwealth."

MR. JEHANGIR PETIT'S VIEW.

"Unless it is for the defence of India," said Mr. J. B. Petit to our representative, "or unless there is the risk of the trouble in China affecting India, I am on principle opposed to the troops from India being sent to China" and he proceeded to observe that "in any case I am absolutely against the use of Indian troops outside India without the express permission of the Assembly in that behalf." He does not believe that the situation created in China has any bearing on the Empire and the prestige of the Empire; but even supposing that it has that bearing, even then he says the Government are not justified in engaging Indian troops and Indian resources outside the Indian soil, unless they make out a case for so doing.

JAPAN'S ATTITUDE.

Anxiety may be felt regarding the attitude Japan is taking in the Chinese tangle—especially in view of the happy augury of a pan-Asiatic movement in August of last year and the policy of inter-national relations among Asiatic countries it outlined. Our representative, therefore, called upon a prominent Japanese gentleman in Bombay to gather some informatin on this point.

The matter was a delicate one, he said, very delicate for him to express any definite view. "Exactly so," joined in our representative, "and that is why I am so very anxious to have your candid opinion." His reticence was not in the least a surprise, but it surely was a disappointment. However, after a few minutes' conversation our representative was given the following exclusive statement to the "Chronicle":—

"The Japanese Government has made no change, as far as I know, in its attitude to-

(Continued on page 10.)

Notes of the Day.

The Cold Douche.

Has American Imperialism received a cold douche after a scathing exposure by Senator Borah of its attempts to involve America in an armed conflict with Mexico? At present it looks very much as if the politics of dollardom has had to beat a hasty retreat before the volume of public opinion in America which fails to see why the country should be involved in war because the Imperialist Press, egged on by capitalists, with oil interests in Mexico and an eye for concessions in Nicaragua from President Diaz, cries itself hoarse that American interests are being ruined in those two countries. It feels that they are quite safe if American capitalists agree to moderate their demand for exceptionally favourable treatment by the Mexican Government. The section of the American Press which refuses to lose its head at the behest of capitalism agrees that the Mexican Government is quite right in "providing legal ways for the ultimate ending of foreign ownership of native resources which threaten the very integrity of the Mexican Republic." As the American weekly "Unity" remarks "that Mexico has the right to pass these laws no man can question." So the American financial interests will have to lie low for a time at least, foiled as they are in their attempt to rouse public opinion to take up a bellicose attitude.

The Old Old Story.

The official bloc in the United Provinces Legislative Council and its supporters who successfully moved an amendment to the resolution in which a Swarajist member demanded total prohibition have no real cause for elation as they ought to know that feeling in the whole country is not on the side of useless half measures like local option but for total prohibition. It is curious how Excise Ministers in every province talk the same language when defending the unwillingness of officialdom to institute a policy immediately which would lead definitely to total prohibition. The Excise Minister in the U. P. Government told the Council that the people could not be forced to give up liquor but "must be educated to avoid its use." Being asked by Mr. Chintamani what remedy the Government had short of total prohibition to accelerate this 'education' he had to repeat the old old story of how the Government had reduced the shops and restricted the hours of sale and increased the duty. Public opinion is convinced, however, that these measures are totally useless. Mahatma Gandhi has in the columns of "Young India" suggested the introduction of prohibition in two or three districts of every province at once. As he says, this well be an intermediate step and one that will give us results and experience upon which we may proceed further boldly and it will soften the financial blow. But, as he rightly insists, while this first step is taken in a limited area, the Ministers should demand that it should be worked not as an experiment but as a partial carrying out of a settled policy.

The Contrast.

The attitude of the Government of the Central Provinces is in happy contrast to that exhibited by the Government of Bombay in combating famine. In Yeotmal prompt measures are taken to alleviate the sufferings of the cultivators immediately there is a partial failure of the crops, Mr. Rau, the Deputy Commissioner, being authorised to sanction "taccavi" loans to the extent of three and a half lakhs. He has also recommended the suspension of land revenue to the extent of a lakh and a quarter. But our local Government still keep the public in the dark in regard to their intentions of dealing with the famine-stricken areas in this Presidency like Bijapur and Dhanduka. In the Bijapur district the aggrieved cultivators found that the attitude of the Collector was by no means sympathetic when they interviewed him. We hope there will be a strong and continued public protest against this indifferent attitude of the Government. The question ought to be taken up by the non-official members of the Legislative Council immediately at their party meetings without waiting for the beginning of the session.

The Hard Truth.

Does the land support the population in British India? This is an uncomfortable question to which many experienced agriculturists give a negative answer and their pessimistic reply raises an issue of vital importance to India. If the land at present does not, in what manner can it be made to pay? The Royal Commission on Agriculture now touring the country is expected to suggest a solution. During their investigations at Nagpur, the members of the Commission heard some witnesses who fully bore out the popular grievance that agriculture was becoming an uneconomic pursuit. Mr. Irwin, an official, told them that the result of an economic survey would only prove that there was not much profit in agriculture. Mr. B. G. Khaparde accurately expressed the popular view when he said in his evidence that the theory so dearly held by Government that the land belonged to them and that the tenant had no right over it was injurious to the interests of agriculture. It is good the Commission was told the hard truth.

The Value of Tree-Planting.

The Bombay Municipal Scouts' Association richly deserved the congratulations of the Governor when he eulogised the pioneer work it proposed to carry out of planting trees by the road side. Scouts drawn from Municipal schools will take up this welcome activity and the Governor as Chief Scout initiated it by planting a tree at the Worli Sea Face. As he said, the ceremony was of great utility. Not only will such activity be of use to future generations, but the trees so planted "will be of the greatest benefit from a utilitarian and aesthetic point of view." To the young scouts the activity, is of great educational value as it instils into them "the first lessons of nature study and wood craft." We are sure the scouts will take up this useful work with enthusiasm. The pedestrians compelled at present to bear the discomfort of our unshaded thoroughfares will be thankful to the scouts for having metamorphosed them into leafy avenues.

WHY BRITAIN IS SINGLED OUT.

NO AMENDS MADE FOR SHANGHAI AND WANHSEIN AFFAIRS.

AUSTRALIA AND U. S. REFUSE TO COOPERATE

The Russian adviser of the Southern Government explains that Britishers have been singled out for attack as they have not yet made amends for their conduct at Shanghai, Shameen and Wanhsein.

The Australian Cabinet has decided not to take any action in China. While Japan still refuses to be stampeded into co-operating with Britain, the U. S. Government has also decided to act independently by directly negotiating with the Cantonese Government on a new basis.

Still Britain continues to send more marines and troops, and while professions of practical sympathy towards progressive development are not lacking, the largest British submarine is reported to have been despatched to China.

MORE MARINES AND MORE APOLOGIES.

LONDON, Jan. 26.

Hankow.—Interviewed by a press representative Borodin, the Russian adviser to Southern Government, attributed the singling out of Britain for attack by the Kuomintang extremists to the fact that no amends had been made for Shanghai, Shameen and Wanhsien affairs. Referring to the British memorandum he said, the only tangible proposal in it placed large sums in the hands of the northern militarists. As regards prospects of Southerners holding ground against north, Borodin admitted that militarily northerners might appear to have advantage but he declared that "they are as good as defeated. History has condemned them. All that remains is to bury the corpse."—Reuter.

U. S. NOT TO FOLLOW BRITAIN

INDEPENDENT ACTION APPROVED

LONDON, Jan. 25.

Washington.—Senator Kellogg is preparing a public statement on the American policy towards China. Apparently Britain's lead will not be followed at present by extensive concentration of American forces in the Orient.

The Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives has approved the resolution of the Chairman, Porter that the United States should act independently of other nations in her dealings with China. The President would be asked to negotiate with China with a view to arranging a treaty to replace existing treaties regarding extra-territoriality jurisdictional regime.—Reuter.

ORGANISING SPECIAL CONSTABULARY.

PRECAUTIONS TO SAFEGUARD ESSENTIAL SERVICES.

LONDON, Jan. 26.

Precautionary steps are being taken to ensure the safeguards of essential services in the event of outbreak of disturbances Everything possible is being done to reorganise the force of special constables and increase police force for patrol duties. Evacuations of foreigners and missionaries in up-country districts and Canton Delta is deemed advisable and refugees are expected to proceed to Hong Kong shortly. Italian sisters of Charity of Canossian Order have been recalled to Hong Kong from Swabue, Nantao and Waichow districts in Kwangtung.—Reuter.

DEPARTURE OF "MINNESOTA."

STIRRING SCENES OF ENTHUSIASM.

LONDON, Jan. 26.

Amid stirring scenes of enthusiasm "Minnesota" left Portsmouth this morning for China with a battalion of marines and few air force men and naval ratings.—Reuter.

APPOINTMENT OF SIR CHARLES HARRINGTON

A BASELESS REPORT.

LONDON, Jan. 25.

"Magantic" has left Liverpool for Malta with Major General Duncan who will complete his staff at Malta, chief of which will be Viscount Gort V. C. It is expected that all units in England will be ready to sail before week-end. Six-hundred First and Third Coldstream Guards who volunteered for service in China joined the second battalion at Wellington Barracks to-day. The report that Sir C. Harrington will be appointed Commander-in-Chief in China is authoritatively described as baseless. It is pointed out that such appointment will indicate a state of war which does not exist and is not anticipated. Two flights of Royal Air Force and eighty naval ratings have also embarked on "Minnesota", the latter being reliefs for crews in China station.—Reuter.

EMBARKED FOR CHINA.

BRITISH MARINES CHEERED

LONDON, Jan. 25.

"Transport Zeeland" which has been renamed "Minnesota" was moored into Portsmouth at nine this morning, gladdening the hearts of marines who were kicking their heels in the barracks impatient to depart for China. The battalion was marched from barracks to "Minnesota" in the afternoon and was cheered by huge crowds along three mile route with bands playing and men singing and whistling. It is unlikely that "Minnesota" will depart before morning.—Reuter.

SHANGHAI DEFENCE FORCE.

APPOINTMENTS MADE.

LONDON, January 25.

The following appointments are made in Shanghai Defence Force: Commander Major General John Duncan; General Staff: G. S. O. I Col. Viscount Gort, G. S. O. 2. Major Hon. P. G. Scarlett, (Buffs); G. S. O. 3. Major R. D. Bennett (Middlesex), G. S. O. 3. Captain J. F. Ferguson (D. L. I.), G. S. O. 3. Captain E. R. Kennedy (Indian Army).

Adjutant-General and Juartermaster-General's Branch:—A. A. and Q. M. G. Col. W. D. S. Brownrigg (Sherwoods); D. A. A. G. Major J. A. Churchill (D. L. I.), D. A. Q. M. G. Major M. J. A. Jourier (East Surreys); Staff Captain B. O. Hutchinson (7th Hussars).

Services: O. C., R. A. S. C. Lieut.-Col. D. C. Cameron, A. D. M. S. Col. H. Ensor; A. O. M. S. Col. C. M. Stephen, Senior Veterinary Officer Major L. Daniels.

Personal appointments: A. D. C. Lieut. Knight (8th Hussars); A. D. C. Captain Stopford (Royal Artillery).

Special Appointments: Base Commandant, Colonel on Staff H. C. Martelli, D. A. Q. M. G.. W. W. Wagstaff (Bedfords and Hertfords); D. A. P. M. Captain J. A. Jervois (K. O. Y. L. I.), Senior Chaplain Rev. M. W. Shewell.

Attached R. A. Officers: Lieut.-Col. T. G. G. Heywood (C. R. E.), Major E. A. H. James (R. E.)

13th Infantry Brigade: Commander Col. A. A. Blake.

14th Infantry Brigade: Commander: Col. Sir J. L. Burnett of Leys.

20th Indian Infantry Brigade: Commander: Col. P. B. Sangste.—Reuter.

LARGEST SUBMARINE DESPATCHED TO CHINA.

RUGBY, January 25.

The crusier "Conquest" and the first submarine flotilla of the Atlantic Fleet left Portsmouth yesterday to join the fleet at Gibraltar. Included in the flotilla is submarine XI which now joins the fleet for the first time on the conclusion of a long series of trials. She is the largest submarine in the Navy and is 350 feet long displacing 2,525 tons on the surface and 2,780 tons when submerged.—B. O. W.

SENDING INDIAN TROOPS TO CHINA.

PROTEST MEETING AT NEW DELHI.

NEW DELHI, January 25.

A public meeting will be held here tomorrow evening for the purpose of discussing the action of Government in sending Indian troops to China. It is understood that several prominent leaders who are here in connection with the session of the Assembly will speak on the occasion.—A. P.

OBJECT OF SENDING TROOPS TO CHINA.

BRITAIN TO PURSUE CONCILIATORY POLICY.

RUGBY, January 25.

Major-General John Duncan who is to command the Shanghai Defence Force leaves England for Shanghai to-day. The force consists of one division except for the usual divisional artillery which is not being sent since infantry only is required for the duties which the force will undertake. The pack artillery carried on mules will be conveyed for use at defence posts. Part of the force embarks at the end of this week. The troops being despatched to China are to be employed in purely de-

(Continued on next page.)

NEW BENGAL MINISTRY.

GHUZNAVI-CHAKRAVARTY COMBINATION.

SEQUEL TO SIR A. RAHIM RESIGNATION.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 26.

A Gazette Extraordinary issued this evening with regard to the appointment of Bengal Ministers says: "Sir Abdur Rahim having resigned his office as Minister for the administartion of the Transferred Departments, the Governor in excercise of his power conferred on him under the Government of India Act is pleased to appoint Mr. Byomkesh Chakravarty and Mr. A. K. Ghuznavi who were elected members of the Council to be Ministers for administration of the Transferred Subjects.

Hon. Mr. B. Chakravarti and Mr. A. K. Ghuznavi took charge of office this afternoon —Free Press.

OFFER ACCEPTED.

CALCUTTA. Jan. 26.

Messrs. Chakravarti and Ghuznavi were offered and have accepted the ministership. A Government communique will soon follow.—Free Press.

MESSRS. GAZHNAVI AND CHAKRAVARTI SUMMONED.

TO BE APPOINTED MINISTERS?

CALCUTTA, Jan. 26.

Mr. A. K. Gazhnavi and Mr. B. Chakravarti have been summoned by the Governor, and at the time of wiring this message His Excellency is conferring with them. It is quite probable that their appointments as Ministers will be announced to-day.—A. P.

SIR A. RAHIM RESIGNS?

LORD LYTTON SUMMONS RAJAH OF NASHIPUR

CALCUTTA, Jan. 26.

Rumour was persistently going the rounds yesterday that failing to find a Hindu colleague in the Ministry, Sir Abdur Rahim had resigned. Sir Abdur Rahim, being approached for a statement on the subject, refused to say anything.

The Forward understands the Governor summoned the Rajah of Nashipur yesterday afternoon. The Rajah had a long talk with Lord Lytton.

Sir Abdur Rahim, says "The Forward," has been given two more days by the Governor to find a Hindu colleague. Late at night it was reported that Sir Abdur Rahim had after all decided to resign in favour of Nawab Musharf Hossain of Jalpaiguri, and that the Governor had almost hit upon the Rajah of Nashipur and the new Muslim candidate for his choice.

Sir P. C. Mitter, the Maharajahdhiraj of Burdwan and some prominent members of the Moderate group were seen meeting in a conference late last night at the premises of the British Indian Association.—Free Press.

MAHATMA'S AMERICAN VISIT

NOT TO GO TILL THINGS IMPROVE AT HOME

MUZAFFARPUR, Jan. 26.

Interviewed by a representative of the Free Press of India Gandhiji expressed his opinion regarding invitations received by him for visiting America. He said he felt rather embarassed in accepting the tempting invitations. But his excuse was that he had not as yet succeeded in attaining the desired goal of his mission. Unless his achievements took a definite, substantial shape, as with the Rowlat Act, Gandhiji would not like to visit foreign countries, who are courteously extending him invitations.

Gandhiji questioned regarding violence and its application, said non-violence is the golden rule and unexcelled philosophy. If, unfortunately India felt that she was incapable of practising non-violence they may take recourse to other methods but he was confident of the efficacy of non-violence.—Free Press.

MAHATMA'S TOUR PROGRAMME

WARDHAGANJ, Jan. 26

The following is Mahatma Gandhi's tour programme in Central Provinces and Berar:—February 2nd Gondia, Tumsar and Bhandara. February 3rd Nagpur, Wardha and Hinganghat, February 4th Chanda, Warora Wun, and Pandharkawada. February 5th Ghatanji, Yeotmal and Dhamangaon. February 6th Amraoti and Akola. February 7th Shegaon and Khamgaon, February 8th Malkapur. Mahatma Gandhi will arrive at Khandesh on the 9th morning.—A. P.

MEXICAN ALIEN OIL AND LAND LAWS.

TO BE SUBMITTED TO ARBITRATION.

LONDON, January 25.

Washington.—The Senate has adopted the resolution moved by the Democratic leader, Mr. Robinson, demanding that the Mexican alien oil and land laws as applied to the United States citizens shall be submitted to arbitration.—Reuter.

MR. S C. BOSE'S INCARCERATION.

DEMAND FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE.

MOTION IN CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 26.

At to-day's meeting of the Calcutta Corporation, Dr. Sundari Mohan Das will move: "That in view of the alarming condition of the Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Subash Chandra Bose, the Corporation enter their emphatic protest against his continued incarceration and demand his immediate release."—Free Press.

DELAY IN MAIL'S ARRIVAL

INFERIOR COAL, THE CAUSE.

LONDON, January 26.

The principal reason (though several others are mentioned) for the delay in arrival in Bombay of the weekly mail, given by Lord Inchcape in a letter to the "Daily Telegraph" is inferior foreign coal consumed either by the liner or tenders for which the vessels had to wait on the way. Lord Incheape, concluding, hopes that the coal difficulty will soon end, and that the P. & O. Steam Navigation Company's steamers will, in future, be able to give the usual regular six-in-the-morning arrivals in Bombay on Fridays.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL COTTON CONGRESS.

OPENED AT CAIRO.

LONDON, January 25.

Cairo.—King Fuad opened the International Cotton Congress to-day in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering which included Lord Lloyd and 160 delegates representing seventeen countries. Mr. Holroyd, President of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers Associations said that he had seen cotton in Egypt which he was of opinion was better than sakellarides and could be produced in large quantities

The Congress closes here on 1st February and will be resumed at Alexandria on 2nd February where it comes to a close on 5th February. It is determined to achieve a definite result.—Reuter.

HARMFUL DRUGS AND SMUGGLING.

ITALIAN PROPOSAL REJECTED.

LONDON, January 25.

Geneva.—The Opium Commision by a majority of seven to two rejected the Italian proposal requesting special consideration of the contingent question of the manufacture of harmful drugs and appropriate measures for the prevention of smuggling. Opponents of the proposal declared that it was first necessary to ratify the Geneva Convention and see the effect of its application.—Reuter's Special Service.

SALVATION ARMY LEPER SETTLEMENT.

TO BE BUILT ON GANGES BANK

LONDON, Jan. 26.

Imminent construction of the Salvation Army Leper Settlement on the banks of the Ganges near Benares is announced by General Bramwell Booth. Interviewed by Reuter regarding his recent tour in the Far East, he said that the King in 1922 asked him:—Cannot you do something for the lepers in India like you are doing in the Dutch Indies? What Booth stated that an earlier start on the Benares Settlement had been hampered by financial difficulties, but now the expense of the initiation would come from is Seventieth Birthday Fund subscribed by friends in the United States and Sumatra. He added that he had given instructions for important extensions in Sumatra and Java.—Reuter.

KING TO SPEAK ON CHINA,

AT REASSEMBLING OF PARLIAMENT

RUGBY, Jan. 25.

On February 8th Parliament reassembles and the Government Departments concerned are engaged upon the preparation of the King's Speech. The most important subject dealt with in the Speech will be the Chinese situation.

In regard to domestic politics, the Speech is expected to promise legislation to amend the Trade Union law. Most of the Ministers who have been abroad are now back in England and on Wednesday the Premier will preside over what will be practically a full Cabinet meeting.—B. O. W.

"ON THE HORNS OF A DILEMMA."

STEEL PROTECTION AND IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

MR. JAYAKAR EXPOSES GOVERNMENT TACTICS.

Practically the whole of Wednesday was devoted to the discussion of the Steel Protection Bill.

When, Sir Charles Innes moved the reference of the bill to a select Committee, a lively debate arose on the principles of the bill, with particular reference to the proposals adumbrating Imperial Preference by the back door.

Almost all the prominent members took part in the discussion. Mr. Jayakar said that the bill placed them on the horns of a dilemma as it coupled steel protection with Imperial preference. He said that he would not accept the principle for the sake of this paltry concession.

Sir Charles Innes explaining that these issues can be raised in the committee stage, the House unanimously adopted his motion.

MR. JINNAH ON GOVT'S BREACH OF FAITH.

(By Our Special Representative.)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 26.

To-day's sitting of the Assembly was of considerable importance, since Sir Charles Innes moved that his bill for affording protection to India's Steel Industry be referred to a Select Committee for examination and its opinion there on. Indeed no one could deny the importance of this subject which really touches our national interests. Hence members of the House expected an interesting day and that expectation did not fail to come about. The debate on this motion was carried in a manner that was worthy of the traditions of the House. Members did not display prejudice, bitter malice or any unaccountable perversity, although two prominent Swarajists from Madras made some ill-informed and doctrinaire statements which are certainly not fair to the parties concerned. Particularly, one was surprised to hear Mr. Sreenivasa Iyengar exclaim "what can you expect from a board like this?" Like whati That apart, the House showed a considerate and critical attitude. From another stand-point also, to-day's sitting was a marked one. It recorded the maiden speech of Mr. Jayakar who has made a very great impression on the House as one of the prominent non-Swarajists. A Muslim Member from Bengal, one who is a Deputy Minister, remarked with every section of the House remarked to me, that Mr. Jayakar will soon make his mark as the speaker on the Opposition benches. Of course to Bombay, which knows intimately the oratorical gifts of Mr. Jayakar, I need not write more. From another stand-point, also, to-day's debate was noteworthy. It established the point that the present House has come to know the three sides of every question viz., the political aspect economic aspect and sixteen pence ratio-aspect. In such a significant debate, Sir Charles Innes easily came out a 1 with his fluent delivery, wealth of facts and clear exposition.

It is too early to express the general opinion of the House. But this much is certain, that every member is alive to the importance of this subject.

STEEL PROTECTION BILL.

REFERRED TO SELECT COMMITTEE

NEW DELHI Jan. 26.

The Legislative Assembly re-assembled this morning with a brief agenda. The discussion of the Steel Bill, on the Commerce Member's motion, raised a lively debate on the principles of the Bill, with particular reference to the proposals for Imperial preference advocated by the Tariff Board and embodied in the Bill.

The public galleries were fairly full.

The House was thinner than yesterday. Lobby information of interest this morning was that the election of Deputy President which is proving a bone of contention, will take place on the 31st January. Nominations will be received till the 28th January.

After the President announced the names of the members of the Public Accounts Committee, the Home Member moved the Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, for the purpose of protecting the interests of a respondent in a second appeal in the matter of recouping his cost. The Civil Justice Committee's proposals in this respect are being given effect to, in a modified form. The Home Member assured the House that the Bill would not be proceeded with, until the members had an opportunity to study the opinions received on a similar Bill introduced in the last Assembly.

Sir Charles Innes then moved reference of the Steel Bill to a select committee, consisting of Sir B. N. Mitra, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Lala Lajpat Rai, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Maulvi Mahomed Yakub, Mr. G. Sarvotam Rao, Sir Walter Willson, Mr. M. Ratanswamy, Mr. N. M. Joshi and Sir Charles Innes.

STEEL INDUSTRY.

Sir Charles Innes said that the subject of the Bill was familiar to those who were members of the last Assembly; for there was hardly a session in which some bill or other did not come forward on the subject. He hoped that they were now reaching finality, and that the steel industry would be forging ahead, and in course of time would face competition from whatever quarters The steel industry, in so far as it was a basic industry, was concentrated in the hands of a single company, and it was the Tariff Board's wish that for the sake of a strong and healthy steel industry, fresh capital should be attracted into the business. India was already producing pig iron, the cheapest in the world, and exporting it. Sir Charles forecasted that India would become an exporter of steel. The Tariff Board had scrutinised the case with care and efficiency. (Hear, hear).

Looking back, Sir Charles recalled those moments when nothing would seem to save the Tata Company from extinction. Fortunately the difficulties had been tided over and they had turned the corner. It might be asked whether the game was worth the candle, whether Government was getting a return for the monies spent and whether a healthy steel industry was being built up. The answer to these questions was to be found in the report of the Tariff Board, and in the Bill now before the House. To begin with, it was satisfactory that the duty proposed now was lower. The Tata Company had come out stronger, better and healthier. The Company's financial position was stronger. They had made really good progress, and for this Sir Charles paid a tribute to the Directors, and particularly to the General Manager, Mr. Alexander. The Government policy had been found to be successful, and there should be no vacillation in respect of its continuity. Mr. Ginwalla and other members ouf the Board had produced an able, lucid and businesslike report. (Applause).

POLICY OF DISCRIMINATING PROTECTION.

The policy to be followed was one of discriminating protection and what struck Sir Charles most in the attitude of the Assembly was its regard for the interests of the consumer. Thus it was not open to any industry to hang lovingly round Mr. Ginwalla's neck and say that it was not going to part with the Tariff Board. (Laughter). Protection was necessary for seven years to see that the new capital which, they all wished, should come into the steel, had a fair idea of protection for some years They all hoped that, by 1934, the need for protetction would be over. In this connection, Sir Charles emphasised the need for improvement in the Tata Company's plant, and for economies in overhead charges.

PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT.

Continuing, Sir Charles Innes referred to the question of the proposed Imperial preference. The Tariff Board's estimate of fair selling price was on firm ground. Import prices presented great difficulty. There was so much instability in the import prices of Continental steel that the Tariff Board declined to build on them. The Board's opinion was supported by the Stores Department officials regarding the unreliability of the strength of steel. On the other hand, British steel was more reliable in respect of rolling and strength, but the decisive factor was that, if British steel did not have preference, the result would be that cheaper and less strong Continental steel would replace British steel and would force steel to lower its price, and thereby depriving it of fair selling price. As it was impossible to discriminate between standard and non-standard steel, the Tariff Board had stated wisely in proposing preferential treatment which, however, did not infringe the principle of most favoured nation treatment. If Sir Basil felt on the currency question, then he did not know where to stop, so was the case with him, said Sir Charles, on the question of steel. (Laughter). He had avoided irrelevance and controversy. (Laughter). He was not rushing the Huse, emphasised Sir Charles, and he reminded the House that the existing law would cease to exist on the 31st March.

Sir Charles Innes was applauded by all sections of the House when he resumed his seat after a speech lasting over seventy minutes.

KILLING THE GOOSE THAT LAID GOLDEN EGG.

Mr. B. Das said the Tariff Board presided over by an ex-member of the Legislative Assembly had, by proposing the Imperial preference, tried to kill the very goose (Assembly) that laid the golden egg (Tariff Board). "I will rather," said Mr. Das, "see the industry go down and down than agree to the humiliation of Imperial preference. Not until we become equal members in this

Continued on page 9.

COMRADE "SAK" OFF TO DELHI.

URGENT CONFERENCE WITH LEADERS

REQUISITION TO VISIT CHINA

After a very crowded programme in Bombay for the last two or three days, Comrade Shapurji Saklatvala left for Delhi on Wednesday afternon from the Colaba Station by the "Peshawar Mail." It is understood that he had to cancel the original programme of his tour and rush to Delhi abruptly. Presumably the Chinese affairs must have dragged him to the Capital earlier than he proposed to do. At the Colaba Station he was seen off by many of his friends including his relatives.

TO HOLD PARLEY WITH LEADERS.

Interviewed in the train by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle," the Communist M.P. observed that he was going to Delhi to confer with the leaders of India on many an outstanding question. He proposed to travel through the length and breadth of India to study things on the spot. While at Delhi, he said, he would be putting up with Maulana Mohamad Ali to whom he had already wired. From Delhi he would most probably pay a flying visit to Karachi where the people were very eager to see and hear him.

TO MEET MAHATMAJI.

The main anxiety of the Comrade's heart is to see and talk with Mahatma Gandhi as early as possible. He stated that he would reach Nagpur on the third of February and would spend there complete two days in the company of Mahatma Gandhi. He humorously remarked that he had a thousand and one subjects to discuss with India's greatest leader.

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Mr. Saklatvala is going to arrange his future programme in India, in consultation with the leaders at Delhi. He, moreover, wants to meet the Congress leaders in a plenary sitting of the All-India Congress Committee. He hopes that the leaders will readily respond to his earnest request and convene the Committee's meeting. Failing that, he will urge some of his friends to send a requisition to facilitate the said meeting. Any way, Mr. Saklatvala hopes to meet the All-India Congress Committee in the next month.

A friend of Mr. Saklatvala has already got a telegraphic intimation that Karachi is waiting for the Comrade with an address and purse. He will most probably proceed there direct from Delhi. It is quite likely that while at Delhi Mr. Shaklatvala will meet his parliamentary colleague, Earl Winterton, if the latter happens to be there till then.

REQUESTED TO VISIT CHINA.

We understand on good authority that on Wednesday morning a deputation of young Chinese residing in this city, waited upon the Communist M.P. and pressed him to visit China as early as possible. We further understood that Mr. Shaklatvala refused to consider the matter until he finished his tour in India where his presence was necessary for some more time. Evidently the Chinese hope that his visit to China will give a great impetus to the nationalist movement in that country.

Mr. Saklatvala is in great demand everywhere. C. P. and United Provinces have already intimited their claims.

"SAK'S" VISIT T C ALCUTTA

CORPORATION TO PRESENT ADDRESS.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 26.

The Corporation of Calcutta this afternoon by 29 votes against 12 decided to present an address of welcome to Mr. Shapurji Saklatwala, M.P., on the occasion of his visit to Calcutta next month. Mr. S. C. Bose in moving the resolution said Mr. Saklatvala had distinguished himself in his own life work. The Government of India in granting a passport to him did not consider him to be a revolutionary. Were the members of the Calcutta Corporation, he asked, going to hold a person a dangerous man while the bureaucracy did not hold him so? It was true that Mr. Saklatvala did not agree with the spirit and programme of the Congress but that was no reason why they should not regard him a distinguished person. They should remember that Mr. Saklatvala had taken up the work of the world. Mr. Stuart Smith in opposing the motion said that Mr. Saklatvala was a Communist and that he had done nothing to advance the self-government of India. Mr. S. C. Biswas and Dr. Haridhone Dutt supported Mr. Smith. The resolution was carried with applause.—A.P.

'SAK" GREETED BY BOMBAY LABOUR

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, the Honorary Secretary of the Central Labour Board of Bombay representing different Unions of Bombay has communicated to Comrade Saklatvala the following Resolution:—

"The Central Labour Board of Bombay convey to Mr. Saklatvala, M.P., its hearty greetings on his arrival in India, as it is bound to create a great awakenning among the working masses who long to emancipate themselves from the present control of Capitalism assisted by the Imperialistic form of Government. The Board accords a hearty support to his intended promotion of Communist ideas among the working masses in which alone there is self-reliance and freedom, not only for workers but also for the whole country."

GREETINGS TO "SAK."

A CHAINAMAN'S LETTER.

The following cable from Sir Austen Chamberlain and letters from Mr. George Hicks, General Secretary, Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers of Great Britain and Ireland, Mr. George Lansbury, and Mr. Young Saw of Kua-Min Tang, London, have been received by Mr. Saklatvala, M.P. They were read at the meeting held at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Monday.

BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY'S CABLE

Shapurji Saklatwala C|o P. and O. S. N. Company, Bombay.

Regret unable to help you I cannot interfere with discretion of Egyptian Government. 17-1-27. CHAMBERLAIN.

BRITISH WORKERS' SYMPATHY FOR INDIA

Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers of Great Britain and Ireland.
Crescent Grove, South Side,
Clapham Common, S.W.4.
30th December, 1926.

Mr. S. Saklatwala,
C|o The Central Bank of India, Ltd.,
Medows Street, Bombay.

Dear Comrade Saklatwala,

I hope and trust your trip through India will be productive of good for the working people there. I am sure you will do all that is humanly possible during the short period of your stay to give life and purpose to the Trade Union Movement there, and to acquaint it with the aims and ideals of the Trade Union Movement of the Western World.

When the workers of Britain think of India they think of a gorgeous tropical land, a land of beautiful flowers, mighty forests, and snakes and tigers; a land where rajahs and all-powerful potentates of fabulous wealth, dwell in marble palaces, and lead an Arabian Nights kind of existence. This conception, of course, is obtained from the school books which are permitted the young ones here. Very few of our people know how the people, the workers and the pesants, of India live. Here and there, some groups of workers are beginning to learn—like the Jute workers of Dundee and the Cotton workers of Lancashire—that their destinies are intimately interwoven with the destinies of the Indian workers. What is most needed is the closest possible contact between our Trade Union Movement and the Trade Union and people's movements there. If, in the course of your journeyings, you can do only a little towards establishing this contact, much mutual good, I am confident, will result. Too, much cannot be known in Britain of the conditions under which the Indian cotton operatives, jute workers, factory workers, miners, railwaymen and agriculturists work, live, and have their being. The enormous progress that is being made in the industrialisation of India carries in its train deep and lasting significance for the entire working class of Britain. You know this just as well as I do, but I am sure many whom you will meet are not yet fully conscious of the dynamic force of the economic factors.

As one who has always been interested in the housing problem I would urge that you do your utmost to ensure continuous exposure of the terrible housing conditions which prevail in such places as Bombay.

We, in this country, would like to see the public spokesmen of the people of India more occupied with a concrete programme of economic reforms, and I am sure you can interpret that desire on such occasions as present themselves.

With best wishes for a fruitful journey, and comradely greetings to our Indian fellow workers.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) GEORGE HICKS,
General Secretary.
Chairman British Trade Union Congress.

CHINESE GOOD WILL

Kuo Min Tang. 61, Goodge Street,
Tottenham Court Road,
London W.I. 1.
January 5th, 1927.

Dear Comrade Saklatwala,

We have read in the "Daily Herald" that you are leaving England for a short trip to India after an absence of nearly 13 years from your native land. We note that the object of your visit will be to establish closer unity between the Labour and Trade Union Movements in England and the Working Class Movement in India. We also notet that it is your intention to bring home to the Indian Workers the world wide importance of the present Nationalist Movement in China.

In your noble endeavour to promote close co-operation between the working class movements in Asiatic countries we wish you all success; indeed we are confident that in the light of all your achievements on behalf of organised labour and Socialist bodies in this country your message to your own countrymen will lead to important results in Asia.

Yours fraternally,
(Sd.) YOUNG SAW.

MR. LANSBURY'S GREETINGS

From George Lansbury.

Dear Saklatwala,

Give my greetings to all comrades. Say Socialism only hope of workers. This means an alliance" between British and "all" other working people but specially unity between Indian and British workers.

First Trade Unions, then political action, but first, second and all the time working class "Unity." No race or religions or sectional creeds and distinctions must ever divide us.

Yours fraternally,
(Sd.) GEORGE LANSBURY.

SAKLATVALA AND JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—I am very glad to find this morning from the "Herald" that Mr. Joseph Baptista is in Bombay and has unhesitatingly condemned—unlike Mr. H. P. Mody—the Government of India's action of sending Indian troops to China. His suggestion of sending Mr. Shrinivasa Iyengar to China and starting the Non-Co-operation movement again is also very valuable.

But, may I ask what part Mr. Baptista himself is going to take in that movement if it is started. The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has decided to hold a few protest meetings in all parts of the City against the decision of the India Government. Will Mr. Baptista come to these meetings and take his proper place as a speaker and leader?

By the bye, where was Mr. Baptista when Mr. Saklatwala was lecturing from place to place. Was he out of Bombay? If he was, it is a different matter. But, if not, will he explain why he was conspicuous by his absence in the several Saklatwala functions? His absence is all the more surprising in view of the fact that both Messrs. Saklatwala and Baptista are Socialists and therefore are expected a hold similar, if not identical views on at least some of the important problems, agitating the human mind all the world over. I submit most humbly that Mr. Baptista ought to have associated with Mr. Saklatwala as least as much as Mr. N. M. Joshi did.

However, that need not matter. I appeal to Mr. Baptista to again take his prominent place in the public life of this city and trust that he will readily do so.—Yours etc.,

A NATIONAL GRADUATE.

Bombay, January 26.

PROTEST AGAINST INTERVENTION IN CHINA.

SAKLATVALA'S APPEAL TO INDUSTRIALISTS.

Mr. Saklatvala, M. P. has addressed the following letter to the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau; Bombay Chamber of Commerce; Ahmedabad Millowners' Association; and Bombay Millowners' Association.

Sorab House,
Khambatta Lane, Byculla,
Bombay, January 26th 1927.

Dear Sir,

I beg of your Executive Committee to take prompt measures to raise a protest against British military intervention in China at all, and in particular by using Indian troops, civilians and resources. Any military or semi-military operations in China will have all the war effects in a large or small measure on international trade as well as on the internal trade of India. A war will now increase poverty and food shortage in India, and ending in victory of any party, the rupture and ill-feeling between the peoples of China and India will permanently cripple trade relations.

There is no real danger to British or Indian interests, but provocative and war-like measures will create it. Even if there were danger to India's mercantile interests, it will be a far cheaper course to withdraw all Indian nationals and pay them due compensation than live in military aggrandisement, and inflict a permanent loss on trade and also create a condition for added military "defensive" expenses for all future.

As I am very short of time, I shall feel grateful by your passing my request to your other sister organisations in other parts of India and also to the press.

Yours truly,
SHAPURJI SAKLATVALA.

FRENCH FINANCES.

M POINCARE'S OPTIMISTIC REVIEW

LONDON, January 25.

Paris.—M. Poincare gave an optimistic review of French finances since the Government entered office in July before the Finance Committee of the Chamber, showing an improvement in the state of credit, the position of the Treasury, revenue returns and the Exchange value of the franc. He added that for the first time since 1922, Government had effected a statutory annual reimbursement of two milliard franes to the Banque de France. He declared that the Treasury now possessed a reserve of the foreign currency sufficient to assure service of all foreign loans in 1927. He hoped to maintain the present exchange at 122 to 123 to the pound sterling as long as the economic and political circumstances permitted, and deprecated the attempts to precipitate stabilisation by law.—Reuter's Special Service.

ABDUL RASHID IN ANSWERING MOOD.

SAYS HE DID NOT COMMIT MURDER.

COURT ORDERS MEDICAL OBSERVATION

DELHI, January 26.

A surprise awaited the spectators that had gathered in the Session Judge's Court to hear the proceedings in the Swami Shradhananda Murder Case.

Abdul Rashid the accused in reply to questions put by the Court, instead of sitting cuiet and looking glum, began to answer. His name was Abdul Rashid. His father's name was Abdul Wahed. His age was 55. His caste was Saiyyad. In reply to a further question, he stated that he did not reply to questions in the lower court because of ill-health caused by bad food. He added he would have started replying to the questions put to him later, but before he could, the Court adjourned. He said he would speak later on his plea of lunacy.

The Court acquiescing, further evidence was recorded.

Superintendent Orde was one of the witnesses examined to-day and he practically repeated his evidence in the lower court.—Free Press.

SUB-INSPECTOR'S DEPOSITION.

Sub-Inspector Chait Singh deposed that he learnt of the murder by telephone at about 4 p.m. on the 23rd December, and he then hastened to the spot with some constables. He saw Dharam Singh lying bleeding, on the ground, and the deceased on the cot, with blood pouring from his body. He also saw that Dharampal had caught hold of the accused who had a pistol in his hand. He pointed towards the latter his revolver, and took away the pistol from the accused's hand. He then arrested the accused and informed Mr. Johnston and Mr. Orde. He then recorded the statement of Dharam Singh. Mr. Orde opened the pistol later on, and had taken out, one live and one empty cartridge from it. Two empty cartridge cases were also found on the floor of the room. Police investigations were conducted under the supervision of Mr. Orde, senior Superintendent of Police. Witness saw the accused almost every day and used to talk to him daily. The accused told him on many occasions that he was very happy and fortunate. He was in normal state of mind. He answered all questions correctly. It never occurred to witness that the accused was out of his mind.

Cross-examined by the defence counsel, witness stated that he had aimed the pistol on the accused from a distance of two yards and in a way that if he had fired, he would not have hit Dharampal. No investigations were made about the illeged insanity of the accused as there was no suspicion of insanity in the minds of the investigating officers.

Prosecuting Inspector Azizuddin who was examined after lunch, said that when he saw the accused, he appeared to be in normal state of mind.

Mr. Saleem, Counsel for the defence, at this stage put in a list of 75 witnesses to prove the alleged insanity of the accused. Colonel Franklin was next called in. He stated that he had performed the post-mortem examination of the deceased and had found and extracted one bullet from the body.

ACCUSED'S PREVIOUS HISTORY.

Khan Bahadur Haq of the C. I. D. deposed that the accused had given him all his previous history. He told witness that he was a copy-writer all his life and was in Lahore in 1913. Shortly afterwards, he came to work in the "Hamdard" office at Delhi. After the "Hamdard" closed down in 1918, he went to Lucknow to work on the staff of the "Hamdam" for six months. Then he returned to Delhi, and in 1920, he went to Jellalabad to do Hajrat.

At this stage, counsel for the accused objected that what the witness was being asked to do was to prove the statement made by the accused under Section 162 of the C. P. C., and that proof of such statement was not admissible.

The Court held that witness could not give details of the statement made by the accused to him after he was arrested.

Proceeding, witness stated that the accused had given his life history and had mentioned the different places where he had served.

The question as to what places and for what period in different places, was disallowed by the Court.

Proceeding, witness stated that he had occasion to talk to the accused seven or eight times during Police investigations, and the period of each talk ranged from half an hour to three hours. At no time had he any suspicion that the accused was insane. None of the relatives of the accused mentioned at any time that he was insane.

Asked by the Court, witness stated that whenever he talked to the accused, he never refused to speak, and never stared at the walls or the ceiling.

JAIL OFFICER'S STATEMENT.

Col. Stanger Leathes, Health Officer of New Delhi and Medical Officer of the Central Jail was examined next. He deposed that he had seen the accused two or three times when the latter was an under-trial prisoner. He asked the accused questions which he answered normally. The accused appeared to him to be a rational and normal man. The accused never refused to answer any of his questions.

On the request of the Court, Col. Leathes agreed to observe the accused as to his mental condition and he would submit his report to-morrow.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. S. Narain said that he might call in more witnesses to refute the plea of insanity o occasion arose.

RASHID IN WITNESS BOX.

The accused was brought to the witness box and was asked by the Court whether he was prepared to answer questions now, to which he replied in the affirmative.

Question: Did you commit a murder on the 23rd of December by shooting Swami Shraddhanand?

Answer: No.

Question: Were you arrested at the Swami's house on the 23rd of December?

Answer: Yes.

Question: Is this pistol yours? (The pistol was shown to the accused).

Answer: It is not mine.

Question: Then why have they charged you with the crime?

Answer: I was coming from the railway station side on the 23rd of December and, when passing by the Swami's house, I saw people running on the road. Seeing this, I stopped near the staircase of the house from which someone shouted for me. I went up and went into a room. There four persons caught hold of me, gagged me, pushed me and made me fall down. They hanged my head against the wall. This confused my senses. I cannot say what happened afterwards.

Asked again by the Court, the accused said that he had no pistol with him. "When I was allowed to get up, I found some policemen in the room, who arrested me and took my photograph. I was saying my prayers, as I had thought that I was dying then and wanted to say namaz before it."

Asked whether he wanted to call witnesses, the accused said he had no witness with him there.

Counsel for the defence said that he wanted to call defence witnesses.

The Court adjourned the trial sine die, saying that the accused would be sent to Lahore for medical observation with a view to have the condition of his mind ascertained. The date of resumption of hearing would be intimated in due course after the report of the mental expert was received from Lahore.

On resumption of hearing, defence wit-

REALEASE OF MR. MENON.

LAW MEMBER STILL RELUCTANT.

DISCUSSIONS IN MADRAS COUNCIL.

MADRAS, Jan. 26.

The release of M. P. Narayana Menon, pleader of Malabar, who was convicted at the time of the Moplah rebellion was the subject of several interpellations in the Madras Legislative Council this morning.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, Law Member, replying said that Government as at present advised did not propose to release him. His case was not one of innocence because Government had in their hands pudgments of two judges of the High Court convicting Menon. With regard to the exercise of clemency Government could not do anything as Menon did not comply with the conditions offered by Government.

Mr. Satyamurti requested the Law Member to disclose to the House the nature of these conditions and satisfy the members that the conditions were reasonable. The Law Member undertook to disclose the conditions to the Leader of the Opposition so as to make it possible for him along with others to persuade Narayana Menon to accept them. On being pressed further he said one circumstance which prevented the release of Menon was there were several others convicted along with him for similar offence and petitions had been received by Government asking for their release in case Menon was released.

Answering a supplementary question Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer said that the policy of the Government was to release the Moplah prisoners and keep them under surveillance in other districts.—A. P.

COMMENTS IN PRESS

CALCUTTA, Jan. 26.

"By over-riding the decision of the President of the Legislative Assembly, the Viceroy has demonstrated once more that "the Indian Parliament" has not even the power of giving a faint expression to popular feeling outraged by bureaucratic acts. The disallowance of the motion is but a fitting sequel to the policy underlying the despatch of Indian troops to China," says "Forward."

"The Amrit Bazar Patrika" says though his Excellency the Viceroy has been able to gag the Assembly, he will not gag the the Indian public. Slave India has protested, and will continue to protest against the use made of her to prevent other nations from breaking their fetters. Free Press.

COALITION GOVERNMENT IN GERMANY.

SUCCESS OF DR. MARX'S EFFORTS LIKELY.

LONDON, January 25.

Berlin.—There is every prospect of Dr. Marx's efforts to constitute a new Coalition Government meeting with success and an announcement may shortly be expected of the administration backed by the Centrits, the German and Bavarian People's Parties and the German Nationals. This combination, however, can only muster 250 out of the 493 Deputies, and on the Government's actions will depend whether it can reckon on the support of the Democrats and the Economic Party. Parliamentary circles declare that the Nationals claim four seats in the Cabinet including Vice-Chancellorship. Dr. Stresemann will remain Foreign Minister and Herr Gessler probably still Minister of Defence.—Reuter.

GERMAN FINANCE

INTERNATIONAL LOAN OF 500 MILLION MARKS

STATE SECURITIES DEPRESSED.

LONDON, January 25.

Berlin.—For the first time since the stabilisation of the mark, Germany is issuing an internal loan of 500,000,000 marks bearing interest at five per cent. at the price of 92, redeemable within 25 years from 1934. The announcement has depressed State securities. 30,000,000 marks are guaranteed by the banks under the Reichs Bank and will be offered for public subscription on 3rd February. The remainder has already been secured, and will not be offered to the public.—Reuter.

WHY BRITAIN IS SINGLED OUT.

(Continued from previous page.)

fensive capacity. This is the point which is consistently emphasised and is of much importance. Their presence it is believed should have a pacific effect and should prevent emergencies arising. They are sent solely to protect the lives and interests of British nationals. The decision to take defensive measures for this purvose was announced by Government and has been firmly and openly put into effect. At the same time British Government are pursuing resolutely a conciliatory policy towards China.

Practical sympathy towards progressive developments in China was apparent in every line of the British memorandum, and the initiative which that document displayed is now being pursued and developed by British representatives in the conversation now proceeding. Resumption of business by the British community at Hankow on Mr. Malley's advise is regarded by the "Times" as a development intended to remove tension. The "Times" considers that "it provides evidence that Great Britain is following up her declaration to meet the Chinese in a friendly and conciliatory manner, and it should remove all possible source of friction in the future negotiations.—B. O. W.

CHINESE QUESTION IN FEDERAL CABINET.

AUSTRALIA NOT TO TAKE ACTION

LONDON, Jan. 26.

Melbourne.—The Federal Cabinet discussed the question of China and decided that it was unnecessary for the Commonwealth to take action at present.—Reuter.

"EXPENDITURE NOT UNJUSTIFIABLE."

SIR SIVASWAMY IYER'S APOLOGIA.

MADRAS, Jan. 25.

Asked by the Free Press regarding his views on the despatch of military reinforcements to China, Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Iyer said: "From a purely military point of view, the employment of British Indian troops in foreign theatres of war is an advantage rather than otherwise. Actual service in the field is the best means of acquiring experience in the art of war and is conducive to the efficiency of the Army. The popular impression, regarding the cost of foreign expeditions, is not true. Whenever the Indian troops are sent out of this country for employment in foreign countries, the cost is generally born by the Imperial Treasury. The view, taken by the Indian Legislative Assembly on this question is embodied in the second resolution passed on the Esher Committee's Report. The view of the Assembly was that the Army in India should not, as a rule, be employed for service outside the external frontiers of India, except for purely defensive purposes or with previous consent of the Governor-General in Council in very grave emergencies, but this was without prejudice to the employment on garrison duties overseas of Indian troops at the expense of His Majesty's Government, and with the consent of the Government of India. The Governor-General in Council has obviously consented to the despatch of reinforcements, and the only question which would arise in the second resolution would be, whether the emergency is sufficiently great.

NOT ILLEGAL.

From the constitutional point of view, the despatch of troops cannot be held illegal. If there was a responsible Government in British India, the concurrence of such Government would have to be obtained to military co-operation. But in the absence of Responsible Government the Imperial Government have obtained the consent of the Government of India, and this is sufficient under the existing law and constitution. From the political aspect, the case presents more difficulty. China is realising her national consciousness and endeavouring to get rid of shackles imposed on her freedom. India cannot be expected to be enthusiastic over the military expedition if the object is aggression or coercion for the purpose of perpetuating the status. The spirit of broad-minded sympathy with the Chinese aspirations which pervades the British memorandum renders it improbable that the despatch of reinforcements is dictated by motives of aggression.

In the absence of any definite information as to the negotiations between the Canton Government and Sir Miles Lampson, and as to the exact position of affairs in the British Concessional areas, it is not possible to arrive at any definite conclusion. Whether the lives and property of the British Nationals are in danger is a question of fact, but if that should be the case, it cannot be said that the expedition is unjustifiable.—Free Press.

"ON THE HORNS OF A DILEMMA."

(Continued from page 7.)

Empire can we agree to this policy in any form." Mr. Das blamed the "exchange manipulation" for the uncertainties of the import prices of steel. He blamed the Railway Board for "persisting in buying their requirements from abroad."

At this stage, Mr. Prakasam got up and said, "Is the Hon. Member in charge of the Bill entitled to sleep?" (Laughter).

The President: I do not think he is sleeping.

Pandit Malaviya gratefully acknowledged Sir Charles Innes' share in giving protection to steel. The Bill, he said, introduced the very important principle of Imperial preference. He asked the House whether it was prepared to accept this principle. It was not suggested that continental steel was too bad. He accepted the plea that British steel was stronger, but he did not think that the consumer should be forced to buy English steel in preference to cheaper continental steel. The House should not accept the policy of preference. The Select Committee should consider the alternative method of protection.

Pandit Motilal Nehru asked whether, by voting for the motion, they would be accepting the principle merely of the continuance of protection or also of Imperial preference, and whether it would be open to the Select Committee to delete the clause proposing preference for British goods.

Sir Charles said that the House would be accepting only the principle of need for further protection. (Hear, hear).

Mr. Srinivas Iyengar characherised the Bill as "the thin end of the wedge." Protection must be granted, irrespective of the source from which competition came. His Party stood against any system of Imperial preference.

Pandit Hridaynath Kunzru protested in the interests of the consumer against the proposal that in the future imports should be regulated according to the place of manufacture. He urged Messrs. Tata to keep in mind that the rate of Indianisation should be progressively satisfactory and asked for an assurance from the railway authorities that they would buy Messrs. Tata's output.

Mr. T. Prakasam asked whether the Britishers who told them even in the matter of small demands that they could not coerce Parliament and who would not let Mr. S. C. Mitter attend the Assembly expected India to show any discrimination in favour of their goods.

TRIBUTE TO SIR C. INNES.

Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas said that his only purpose to-day was as a director of the Tata Company to congratulate the Government on the scheme for continuing protection. The scheme started three years ago, had not been the failure that it was apprehended, it might be. He paid his tribute to Sir Charles Innes, and said that seven years hence, if the need for protection did not exist, and Sir Charles was in the visitors' gallery of the House, he would be a very proud man at having given India a basic industry. (Applause). Mr. Ginwalla's Tariff Board had produced a splendid report which undertook the scientific study, and looked at the problem from the scientific point of view. (Applause). "Let, us," he said, "reserve the political aspect of the question to the Government of India and to this House, and let not the Committees and the Boards give a political bias to their studies." (Hear, hear). He was sure that the Select Committee would meet the case put forward by Pandit Malaviya and others. He acknowledged that Sir Charles did things in time, in smart contrast to Sir Basil. (Laughter). But Government was laying a trap before the House by not bringing in the measures in their natural sequence. The Ratio Bill must come first, for if the ratio was altered to one and four the Steel Bill would have to be altered again.

GOVERNMENT'S SILVER BULLETS.

Lala Lajpat Rai said that Government had held out silver bullets. In his opinion political issues involved economic issues and vice versa. It was for the Select Committee to see whether effective protection could be given without differentiation.

The Assembly adjourned for lunch.—A.P.

PROCEEDINGS AFTER LUNCH

On the House reassembling afther lunch, Mr. Joshi criticised the main provisions of the Bill as imposing a burden on consumer. He preferred bounties to import duties. He suggested that the Bill should protect the interests of the shareholders and workers, and should also contain safeguards to ensure against transfer of Indian Companies to foreigners. Those in control of the industry should also be Indians.

Mr. Gavaprasad Singh also criticised the grant of Imperial Preference.

ON THE HORNS OF DILEMMA.

Mr. Jayakar then made his maiden speech on the Bill. He said he congratulated Government on the despatch shown in giving effect to the recommendations of the Tariff Board. The report was signed by the Tariff Board on the 14th December and the bill was prepared by the 14th January. It was a record achievement and he only hoped similar despatch awould be shown in respect of other bills also. Since he was serving on the Select Committee, he would reserve many of the points that required examination for the Committee stage. But he would only indicate a few of them in the hope that the Commerce Member may be able to make the points clear. One strong objection to the bill was that it introduced Imperial Preference by the back door, and put the representatives of the people on the horns of a dilemma by confronting them with the choice between the acceptance of the Imperial Preference for the sake of protection to steel or rejection of Imperial Preference, and with it the loss of protection to steel. Politician though he was, he was not afraid of stating publicly what he felt in the matter (laughter). He had no objection to Imperial Preference provided he was given adequate price. He preferred any day that Imperial Preference came by the front door, and in return for adequate concession and that the House should be asked to agree to a big concession like the Imperial Preference in return for a small benefit to the Tatas. He was prepared to support the Imperial Preference for some big concession as either clearing out of the British Soldiers or Indianisation of the Services in five years, or something equally substantial.

The last Tariff Board has clearly ruled out the idea of Imperial Preference and he did not understand why it should have been introduced in this Bill. He did not also agree with the view of the Tariff Board that there was danger in introducing continental steel in India. That para of the report was in the nature of a special pleading. He did not think there was any ban on introduction of the continental steel in Britain, and it was well within possibility that if British steel received favourable terms in India, British manufacturers may dump their manufactures in India and use for their own consumption continental steel. There was no provision against such contingency in the Bill and it would be unsafe to agree to the Bill without due safeguard. He did not agree with the Tariff Board that there was no scientific way of preventing dumping. That remark was as pontificial as their statement that bounty was an antiquated method. Nor was there any safeguard against deterioration in quality of British steel. In conclusion Mr. Jayakar warned the Government of the apprehensions in political circles that Government were trying to force the hands of the Assembly on the question of ratio by confronting them with an accomplished Budget and threat of deficit if one and four ratio was accepted, and similarly were trying to force the hands of the Assembly on the question of Imperial Preference over the steel protection. Mr. Jayakar paid his quota of tribute to Sir Charles Innes for his lucid and masterly exposition of the Government case. Closure was then asked for and agreed to by the House.

MOTION CARRIED.

Replying to the debate, Sir Charles Innes said Mr. Jayakar had asked pertinent questions and there were also other issues that had been raised. These could be well discussed in the Select Committee, and if the House only accepted the principle of protection to the steel industry, it may be referred to the Select Committee. The motion to refer the Bill to the Select Committee was carried *nem com.* The President intimated the election for the Deputy Presidentship will take place on Monday, 31st January and nominations would close at 3 p.m. on Friday.

The House adjourned at quarter to four till to-morrow.—Free Press.

BILL REFERRED TO SELECT COMMITTEE

After a lengthy discussion the Assembly without division referred the Steel Protection Bill to a representative Select Committee for report by 8th February.—A.P.

(From Our Special Representative.)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 25.

When the House met at even, the President announced that Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar was moving his adjournment motion regarding the employment of Indian troops in China. In announcing it the President opined that the proposed adjournment motion was in very wide terms and hence he was compelled to ask Mr. Iyengar to explain how his point was in order. In reply Mr. Iyengar expressed that he wanted to draw attention to the fact that, before Indian troops were sent out to China, the Indian Legislature ought to have been consulted. Following Mr. Iyengar, Pandit Motilaljee, in his usual able way, tried to defend Mr. Iyengar's motion. More pointed defence of the adjournment motion was our veteran Pandit Malaviyajee's, who in the course of a few minutes' speech, quoted precedent in his favour. No doubt the President must have been placed in a position not very enviable, but with his admirable sense of fairplay and discretion, he assured the Treasury Benches that he would see the motion discussed within the strict purview of the House's inherent rights.

The motion was announced to come up for discussion at 4 p.m., provided the Viceroy allowed its introduction, but at about 1 p.m. the President read the message from the Viceroy disallowing the motion for reasons quite obvious and fair. Thus ended the little episode of the adjournment motion that was expected to relieve the heaviness of to-day's proceedings referring to the introduction of the Bills about Currency Legislation. Nevertheless to-day's proceedings were quite lively in the sense that brilliant intellectual repartees were exchanged between the Hon. Finance Member and others on the Opposition.

CURRENCY BILLS.

At 11-35 Sir Basil moved for leave for circulating his Bills dealing with the Currency legislation (about the Ratio and the Reserve Bank). In doing so, Sir Basil made a long speech for over 45 minutes. He prefaced his speech by observing that the matters embodied in these bills had been engaging from the public close attention for the past six months and in that period attention was unduly concentrated on the ratio issue which really is a minor issue in the whole perspective of the entire measure. Of course, he admitted that the ratio question was not entirely alien to the discussion of the subject. In the course of his slowly, deliberately and coolly delivered speech, the Hon. Member deals with the gold bullion standard, about the rupee becoming a gold unit of account and standard of value, the process to be gone through before absolute Gold Standard is reached and the transitional but inevitable stage of Gold Bullion Standard. He assured that no one need doubt Government's resources in view of the gold bullion standard. Finally, the Hon. Member spoke enthusiastically about the Reserve Bank which has elicited world-wide interest. He felt that the establishment of the Reserve Bank would be an important contribution for the consolidation of India's national unity.

"Chronicle" Photo.

Bombay journalists on a tour of inspection of the Back Bay Reclamation blocks.

The speech of Sir Basil contained the important indication that the question of the ratio might be taken up after the presentation of the Budget. The opinion in the House is divided on this method. Sir P. Thakurdas vehemently asserted that the question of the ratio should come up before the introduction of the Budget. Sir Purushotamdas also opined that the demonitization of sovereigns and half sovereigns is not necessary. Mr. Birla made out his own case for that school of economists who stand for 16d. His special observation was that a gold bullion standard cannot by itself give us gold currency. As usual, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was within his forte in speaking on this issue. He felt assured that the rupee being capable of becoming a gold link was a far-fetched pious hope and with his easy ability Mr. Mehta brought home to the House the significance of the dissipation of the Gold Reserve. His ringing criticism was that in the bill before the House there was as much gold standard as there was Swaraj in the Government of India Act. Mr. S. Chetty, who categorically denied that twenty crores of rupees came from hordes, quoted figures which were readily disputed by the Finance Member. Mr. Chetty also differed from Sir Purushotamdas about the latter's notion of currency and credit being co-ordinated in one hand. Mr. T. Rahimtullah, in his maiden speech, put his case for the 1/4 ratio and its early consideration with so much ability that his speech was warmly lapplauded. Others spoke also but only Vidyasagar Pandya gave the House an opportunity for exhibiting its good humour by his witticisms. He promises to be a good brother of Mr. Kabruddin Ahmed, who, in the House is the soul of wit.

BATTLE OF RATIO.

Before concluding this letter I must explain the difference of opinion as to whether the discussion of the ratio should come before or after the budget has been presented. The Bombay school is very particular that the discussion should come up immediately and not after the budget has been presented and many members seem inclined to that view. But from enquiries I gather that a section of the House sees no good reason why the ratio discussion should not come up after the budget has been presented. This section wants one assurance that Government would give the House "sufficient time" for discussing the issue. Quite possibly, Government will give the necessary time. It is also popularly believed that the anxiety of those who do not want discussion of the ratio after the introduction of the Budget is due to the impression that if the Budget is presented on the basis of the now existing ratio, Government might easily point out how that Budget would have to be modified by resorting to additional taxation and by the curtailment of the remission of provincial contributions. The best compromise would be for the Finance Member to allow a discussion of the ratio after Budget has been presented, and to present two Budgets, one on 1sh 6d basis and another on 1sh 4d basis and to allow sufficient time for Members of the House and public to weigh the merits of 1sh 6d and 1sh 4d. Why cannot the House concede to this compromise by which the financial survey is presented from two stand-points? This compromise will be fair to both sides.

MR. JINNAH'S SPEECH.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah speaking on the motion to circulate the Gold Standard and Reserve Bank Bill said: "All that the Hon. Member wants is that this bill be circulated for opinion but the Hon. Member set an example, very noble. Sir, I do not wish to take part so far as the provisions of the bill are concerned. All that the Hon. Member wants is that his bill be circulated for opinion. Listening to the very long statement I found that the only point of importance in it was that with regard to the bill to further amend the Indian Coinage Act of 1906 and the Indian Paper Currency Act of 1923 for certain purposes would be considered along with the Budget. I want to know if the Hon. Member is really serious about it. Does he not reasise that a worse possible course the Government cannot follow. In reply to Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Sir Basil Blackett had stated that the question should be addressed to the leader of the House, and within a short while he has given us the intention of the Government to take up that bill along with the Budget. I wonder if the Finance Member had secured the permission of the Leader of the House.

Sir Basil Blackett: "Yes."

"A LOYAL FOLLOWER OF LEADER."

Mr. Jinnah: He did; I thought so. He is a very loyal follower of his leader. I do ask the Hon. Member of this House not to regard the members of this House as children. He knew perfectly well that he was going to make that statement. He knew perfectly well that what he wanted was to put the House on the horns of a dilemma. The Finance Member wants to tell us that he has adjusted the Budget on the basis on eighteen pence and he wants to ask us to look to the consequences if we change the ratio. I would like to use much stronger language, but I say it will be a breach of faith with this House for this reason that in August the Finance Member, speaking on behalf of the Government, had stated that this was a matter which could not brook delay. He was anxious that the measures should be discussed then, while we pleaded, with our hands folded on our knees for delay as we had not received the evidence and papers connected with it. That time the Hon. the Finance Member had unequivocally stated that his hands were tied down. The urgency of the measure was such that he had to proceed. It was after considerable pressure from a considerable section of the House that he realised that it would be impossible to do justice to the subject. And so it stood adjourned and we understood already that this measure would be taken up at the earliest possible moment when the Assembly met. And now we are told that it will be considered with the Budget.

Voice: After the introduction of the Budget.

Mr. Jinnah: Quite so, and we know the Budget is introduced at the fag end of the session. After the Budget is introduced there is very little time left, and so it means practically the same that the measures will be considered along with the Budget.

"A BREACH OF FAITH."

I cannot indulge in any threat, but I say again that it will be in the highest degree an act of breach of faith on the part of the Government to put this House in that difficult position, and I do, therefore, wish expressly to appeal to the Government not to adopt that course but to bring this bill at the earliest possible moment before the House.

PT. MALAVIYA SUPPORTS MR. JINNAH

Pt. Malaviya supported Mr. Jinnah's demand that the Ration Bill be taken up early. He was surprised when the Finance member said he had consulted some quarters of the House and was inclined to view that the House wanted to delay consideration. Speeches now made should make it clear what were the wishes of the House. They have clearly been expressed.

Sir Basil Blackett:—"Have they been?"

Pt. Malaviya:—"Has it not been? I ask the Finance Member not to mistake as to what the sentiments of the House are."

Panditji reviewed the entire Currency question and pleaded for gold standards and gold currency and asked that no time be lost in laying the foundations of sound currency reform. It was crime against the country that the currency reform had been so long neglected resulting in huge and recurring losses to India making it the most depressed country economically.

Mr. Joines supported the proposal. He said that those who were for 1sh 4d as those who were for 1sh 6d wanted the bill to be taken up early.

"REMOVING A MISCONCEPTION."

Sir Alexander Muddiman said he intervened in the debate to remove a misconception in the minds of members of the House consequent on which there had been attacks on Sir Basil. What Sir Basil said was that in some quarters which he consulted there seemed to be a desire that the Ratio Bill be taken up along with the Budget. If his idea was to elicit the opinion of other quarters of the House he had extraordinarily succeeded (laughter). The Government of India had not come to any decision. No Government could entirely hand over charge of its business to the House. But he assured the House that the views expressed on the floor of the House would be given all consideration. The Budget had been taken on hand long ago and it could make no difference as to when the Bill was considered, whether in January or March. What 1sh 4d or 1s. 6d. would mean as far as the Budget was concerned was only a question of arithmetical calculation.

A BAD START.

Delivering his maiden speech in the Legislative Assembly, Mr. Vidyasagar Pandya, speaking on the motion to circulate the Gold Standard and Reserve Bank Bill, said the Currency Commission started under bad auspices, because its unsatisfactory personnel. South India boycotted the Commission. The Commission did not publish the evidence of sixty-three witnesses, nor had it examined all the witnesses that offered to appear before it. The Gold Standard as implemented by Gold Bullion Standard was no way better than the Gold Exchange Standard. To talk of Gold Standard under the proposed system was to talk of a bridegroom without the bride. The rupee was only a promisory note, being a token coin. It was intrinsically worth eight to ten annas only and the balance was stored in the Gold Standard Reserve and paid to foreigners to make remittances to England. He wanted the control of the Reserve Bank in Indian hands and he wanted to be in Indian interests. Speaking as a banker, he knew the Imperial Bank lived up to the traditions of the old Presidency Banks, which helped foreigners and not Indians. A case in point was the treatment accorded to the Alliance Bank and the treatment accorded to the Peoples' Bank. He hoped the Reserve Bank would not be a siren for the members of the Finance Department or the retiring Governors of the Imperial Bank. (Laughter).

SIR BASIL'S REPLY.

Winding up the debate, Sir Basil Blackett said he would not cover the arguments advanced in the debate. He would reserve them for another stage. Speeches on his motion had showed that he was right in thinking that currency reform needed to be fully explained. For that reason he had made a lengthy speech in introducing his motion. The Currency Commission was responsible for the omission of evidence of certain witnesses, but even after the omissions the volumes were bulky. His department could supply the omitted evidence if it was asked for.

MOTION CARRIED.

The motion that the bill be circulated for public opinion was carried 'nem con', and the House adjourned, at 4-20 p.m., till to-morrow.

FINANCE COMMITTEE FOR RAILWAYS.

MEMBERS ELECTED.

NEW DELHI, January 25.

The following are the names of members of the Standing Finance Committee for Railways as elected by the Assembly to-day: Maulvi Mahammad Yakub, Mr. H. G. Cocke, Mr. R. K. Shanmukan Chetty, Mr. E. F. Sykes, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Chaudhury Haji Mohammad Ismail Khan, Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. G. D. Birla, Haji Abdoola Haroon, Mr. M. S. Aney and Mr. V. V. Jogiah.—A. P.

VICEROY'S SPEECH

REITERATION OF PLATITUDES.

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 25.

Commenting on the Viceroy's Speech, the "Pioneer" says:—"Lord Irwin gave an admirable and lucid review of the present political situation in India. On this subject, His Excellency had no new pronouncements to make and no new policy to enunciate and to some his remarks may appear to be a mere reiteration of platitudes. As, however, during the life of the present Assembly, there is to be undertaken the Statutory inquiry regarding the next step in India's constitutional development, it is important, even at the risk of repetition of much of what has been said before, that the factors which are going to influence that inquiry should be clearly stated. The Viceroy's exposition was essential, particularly in view of the persistent misunderstanding, misinterpretation and distortion of facts by many Indian politicians and journalists. The paper says, Lord Irwin's address is the rarest commonsense.—Free Press.

BANISHED FOR 10YEARS

HEAVY SENTENCE FOR ASSAULTING HUNGARIAN PREMIER.

LONDON, January 25.

Geneva.—Ivan Dejusth who was arrested in Jun last for assaulting the Hungarian Premier has been sentenced to 24 days' imprisonment (which he has already served) a fine of 500 francs and banishment for ten years.—Reuter's Special Service.

COMMISSION TO NEW HEBRIDES.

TO REPORT UPON POSITION OF BRITISH SETTLERS.

RUGBY, January 25.

As a result of the discussions which took place during the Imperial Conference, it has been decided to send to the New Hebrides a commission comprising representatives of His Majesty's Government in Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand to report upon the position of British settlers in New Hebrides with special reference to any disadvantages under which they may be working in comparison with French settlers. In particular, the commission will consider the provision of an adequate supply of labour for the British settlers and any further measures to assist the British settlers in the production and marketing of their crops.—B. O. W.

FUND FOR POOR JOURNALISTS.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 25.

The Council of Indian Journalists' Association at its meeting on Sunday, Sreemati Chowdharani presiding, decided to start a Death and Compassionate Fund for dependents of poor journalists on their death and of those who are out of employment or otherwise in distress. Resolutions were also passed condemning Swami Shraddhananda's murder and appointing a committee to take measures to give publicity to the grievances of Bengal political prisoners.—Free Press.

RUGBY, January 25.

Forty-four blast furnaces are now at work on the North-east Coast this being six more than before the recent coal stoppage.—B. O. W.

A MINISTER IN KHADDAR.

MAHATMA'S TOUR IN C. P.

NAGPUR'S ADDRESS TO SAKLATVALA.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Jan. 24.

Much speculation is presently going on in political circles here regarding the future policy of the newly appointed Ministers to the C. P. Government. Messrs. Rao and Deshmukh, the Ministers are expected to be here very shortly and their policy will be soon published in a statement which Mr. Rao has promised to issue on the very eve of his assuming the charge of the Ministership. Since the Ministers have accepted the principle of joint responsibility, His Excellency Sir Montagu Butler, the Governor, in co-operation with Hon. Mr. Tambe, is taking steps to make the work of the Ministers as smooth as possible by appointing Indians to the post of the Under-Secretary in the Finance Department. Already two of the Under-Secretaries are Indians and soon after the appointment of the Ministers, they had the courtesy to call upon the Ministers and explain the onerous duties and the nature of responsibility of the work they will have to do. Taking into consideration the political record of Messrs. Rao and Deshmukh, it may safely be predicted without the least fear of contradiction that their policy as Ministers with a solid backing of the majority of the legislatures will be to see as far as it lies within their power that the fight for Swaraj is carried on even in the very cabinet of the Governor. So far as I am given to understand the Hon. Mr. E. Raghavendra Rao will have the least possible hesitation to put on his national dress and will appear in all his official duties fully clad in hand-spun and hand-woven khaddar. Certainly it will be a unique spectacle to find that the Gandhi capphobia which characterised the regime of some of the veteran Ministers in some provinces can have a supreme place have even the most responsible official circles.

So far as the utterances of the Ministers are concerned, it is understood that the Minister will more or less stick to the programme of work chalked out in the Congress Democratic Party of Lokmanya Tilak with such modifications as the exigencies of time and present political situation may require. Already there is a stir in the various official circles regarding the attitude which the new Ministers will take regarding the Indianisation of Services and it will not be a surprise if some of the Ministers assume charge. If dame rumour is to be believed in, Sir Montagu Butler is trying his utmost to prevail upon the officials concerned to wait and see and not take hasty actions as they were reported to have taken as soon as Rao Bahadur N. K. Kelkar had taken over the charge as the Minister of Education few years back. Let us see what surprises are sprung upon the people of the province during the tenure of the newly appointed Ministers.

ADDRESS TO MR. SAKLATVALA, M.P.

At a general meeting of the Nagpur Municipal Committee held on last Saturday, Mr. A. R. Tijare, the Principal of the Tilak Vidyalaya, moved that a welcome address be presented to Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala, the well-known Indian M.P. and who has been carrying on a fearless and bold fight for Indian freedom and liberty at a great sacrifice. The resolution was duly supported and carried unanimously. It has been settled that no municipal funds be spent for the purpose and that the mover of the resolution should take steps to collect necessary funds from the public at large.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S TOUR.

The impending tour of Mahatma Gandhi in the beginning of the next month has encouraged the national workers to push on the sale of khaddar more briskly both in the city and the mofussil and grand preparations are being made to collect funds for the purpose of presenting a purse to Mahatmaji for the Khaddar Propaganda.

TESTS AT BEAM WIRELESS STATIONS.

SOME DEFECTS STILL TO BE REMEDIED

RUGBY, Jan. 25.

A report on the tests made during the past week between the beam wireless stations in England and Australia is issued by the Marconi Company. It states that the tests have demonstrated that this wireless link is capable of working at high speed each way for more hours than are called for under the terms of the contract with the Post Office.

Defects however developed during the tests on some of the auxiliary apparatus. The Company has informed the Post Office that it requires further time to correct these defects and is therefore not applying to the Post Office to accept the station until such defects are remedied.—B. O. W.

GET POWER, WIELD IT & HOLD IT.

WE ARE NOT IN 1921.

MR. GEORGE JOSEPH'S CANDID VIEWS.

Mr. George Joseph contributes the following article to the "Hindustan Times":—

I have been asked to state my political programme. I have none. But I have a policy. I am not a member of any Legislature; but if I should be I shall do my best to serve the policy I have in view.

It is an elementary thing, the first and last condition of all political effort:—I would lay hands on every possibility of place and power and utilise it to effectuate the purposes of nationalism.

END OF NATIONALISM.

The end of nationalism, I take it, is to transfer political control from the Indian Civil Service and the Europeans who are the back of it to the Indian intelligentsia and the electorate which is behind that intelligentsia. All offices, paid and unpaid, through which power is held and exercised, Executive, Legislative, Judicial and Military, are the levers through which the Civil Service operates to-day I should make it, my business to help the Educated classes get possession of every one of them. I should like to have it all; but I should not decline to secure even one of them merely because the whole lot does not come along with it.

But this fundamental proposition will be repudiated by the quixotry of Swarajism. I do not mind that I shall be told that I am a Responsive Co-operator. But the truth is that I am not a Responsive Co-operator either. My basic claim is that I I am a politician and not a revolutionary. I was a non-violent revolutionary once. I am so no longer. Nor is anybody else.

THE DISTINCTION.

We should make a distinction between polities and Revolution. The non co-operation of 1920 was a revolutionary movement; the mood was fanatical and exalted. We did not know what Swaraj was; but we knew that the existing system of Government was not compatible with Swaraj, and that the bureaucracy should, therefore, be overthrown. It was Swaraj or nothing we wanted. All the mad mentality of wars and revolutions was upon us—enthusiasm, catchwords, the fever of heroism, muddled thought, baffling concrete situations and unhesitating action. We created sins, we invented absolutions, Mahatma Gandhi was Pontiff Ruler and Commander-in-Chief. It was excellent while it lasted and hundreds of us who went through that fiery time know that its vitality, fearlessness and devasting vision of truth are the nation's possession and ours for evermore

1921. NO MORE.

But Non-co-operation is no longer a practical issue or weapon. We are back in polities. Some of us may regret it. But we must recognise that the shibboleths of the revolution have no relation to current reality. We are not embarassed or inspired by the religious phraseology or quasi-ecclesiastical discipline of 1920-22. Language about "ahimsa," sin, change of heart, is absurd and out of date.

Swarajism, Responsive co-operation, Independent Nationalism, these are the indices of the confusion that has overtaktn us. To change figure, they are the milestones along the path leading from Revolution to Polities. In my humble view, they are merely words occasionally invented to mask the transition from the one to the other.

WHAT ABOUT TO-DAY?

To-day, we are more modest, but we should not be less practical. In 1920, the only embodiments of power worth our notice were these of the King-Emperor, the Viceroy, and the Secretary of State rolled into one, and we had Mahatmaji ready for them, the visible vessel of all our loyalties. We therefore declined the lesser things. Ours was a polities of power and the holding in contempt customary prizes was necessary to feed the central manifestation of strength.

Were we right in what we did? We were, because we were fighters and not politicians.

Shall we be right now in making a historical repetition of 1921? I say no. Circumstances have altered by an inherent momentum. The No-changers, of whom I was one, tried our best to save the Swarajists and the nation from a political programme, but we failed. The Nation as a whole has gone back to polities.

Being in polities, it is our plain duty to make the most profitable and efficient use of the political institutions into which the nation has cast us. (There is always the way of the disgruntled one.....Keeping out of it all.)

CAPTURE MINISTRIES.

In the Provinces, I would like the ministries to be captured by Nationalists. Gauhati, they say, has decided against it. I do not believe it for a minute. Nationalism was not born at Gauhati and Gauhati is not going to kill the political sense of India. I would go further; Executive Councillors also should be Nationalists.

LEADERS SHOULD BE IN EXECUTIVE COUNCILS.

I wish there had been a ministry in the Central Government for the Nationalists to capture; but there being none, the next best thing I can desire is that Pandit Motilal Nehru, Lala Lajpat Rai and Mr. Jinnah will, when occasion offers, take their places in the Executive Council of the Viceroy. I want them to run at least a part of the Indian Empire and I have no doubt there will be more sting and stimulus in their rule than in anything the present Indian members can offer us. Their acceptance of office may presently be followed by their resignation; but I should not regret it in the slightest. It is as it should be. I should consider it a profit, if they would be good enough to make public statements about the circumstances leading to the resignation.

PROGRAMME FOR ASSEMBLY.

For the Assembly I do have a programme.—Let there be no walk-outs. Accept the budget, if you must, throw it out, if you can, obstruct obnoxious legislation, block motions, make dilatory speeches, move amendments, get suspended, create a riot, if there is no other way of enforcing your point of view—but whatever you do or do not do, please do not walk out. I can imagine occasions when it may be necessary for legislators to stick to their seats in protest against an order of expulsion. But I have never yet understood the futile and undignified policy of Pandit Motilal Nehru's invention—walk-out and walk-in, legislative hide and seek without any seeker.....

There was just one moment last winter when Mr. Patel threatened to adjourn the House because of the walk-out. A constitutional crisis seemed to be imminent and Swarajism was nearly illuminated with the light of revolution But tMr. Patel lost his nerve, Sir Alexander Muddiman congratulated the emasculated figure in the chair; and the glory passed.....

SATYAMURTI'S MODERATISM.

But there are Swarajists who suggest that we are on the eve of epoch making decision; that Sein Fein methods are just round the corner. Mr. Satyamurti said so; but like Mr. Patel he lost his nerve also. For on the morrow of the declaration, he explained that the Sinn Feinism of his contemplation was of the purely non-violent, nearly Gandhian variety, which is flat nonsense. Non-violent Sein Feinism is a contradiction in terms. My respectful suggestion is that having used the word Sein Feinism in a fit of verbosity simultaneously with the discovery of the bombs in Calcutta, Mr. Satyamurti, who is a moderate in everything except speech, is attempting to put himself right with his past. Swarajism is not revolutionary nor is Mr. Satyamurti a revolutionary, violent or non-violent.

Without a doubt, we are pledged to political and parliamentary methods. My simple policy amounts to an honest acceptance of its well-known consequences. Get power, wield it and hold it till you are compelled to give it up.

FIRST LADY BARRISTER IN BURMA.

RANGOON, Jan. 26.

Mahpwa Mhee, first lady Barrister in Burma, who returned from England recently, was enrolled to-day as advocate of the High Court. She intends practising in Rangoon and is the first woman in Burma to do so.—Free Press.

DISTRIBUTION OF PORTFOLIOS.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 26.

It is understood Mr. B. Chakravarti has been placed in charge of Education, Excise and Sanitation and Mr. Ghaznavi in charge of Local Self-Government, Agriculture and Industries.—Free Press.

ANTI-INDIAN LEGISLATION IN PANAMA

HYDERABAD (Sind), Jan. 26.

The Sindhi merchants of Panama have deputed Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram and Bhai Pessumal Mulchand to go to Delhi and consult members of the Assembly as to what steps should be taken in connection with the recent legislation of Panama against Indians.—Free Press.

OSCAR MIESTCHANINOFF' THE ARTIST OF TO-MORROW.

(Continued from page 6.)

His explanations of the sculptors were not the usual exercise, of the pedant, in words. He spoke as an artist, with simplicity and force, not as a literary mandarin. The monograph on "Sculpture. Khemeres", compiled by him jointly with M. Marchel, Conservateur of D'Angkor, served to illustrate his conclusions. He believes that the sculptures in Cambodia display, generally, a more intellectual, more scientific, conception of plastic forms than the majortiy of the Hindu sculptures in India.

MASS COMPREHENSION.

The uncommon gift for what he described as the "comprehension of mass" of the Hindus could be seen both in Cambodia and in India. But in India the sculptures were, he observed, "more human, emotional, expansive."

"Do you think you could say that about the sculptures at Elephanta?" he was asked.

"You are right. It would not be quite correct to say that about the sculptures at Elephanta. I have only just now seen them. They certainly reveal a more decided intellectual grasp and handling of plastic forms than the majority of the Hindu sculptures in the South."

ASSYRIAN INFLUENCE.

The sculptures at Vijayanagar were, he said, distinct from all. They exhibited, he believed, some kind of Assyrian influence. He admired greatly the post-classic sculptures at Badami. He found the sculptures at Halebeid interesting as examples of the "expansive", "exuberant" type. At Ellora he observed the sculpture at some places was much superior to, and more distinct than the painting which covered it. The ornaments depicted in the paintings were more or less decadent, whereas the ornaments in the sculpture underneath the paintings retained their classic vigour and beauty. The paintings were, he suggested, an afterthought. They were not of the same period as the sculptures. He admired the "Kailas" and similar cave sculptures at Ellora.

Oscar Miestchaninoff, the artist whose views on Art and especially on Hindu genius in sculpture are published elsewhere in this issue.

PLASTIC OR PICTORIAL.

It was a pity, he said, that the beautiful paintings of Ajanta had been varnished over. The varnish in dark places like those at the caves, has the tendency, he said, to grow blacker every year. If some means for artificial heating of the caves could be discovered the bad effect of moisture during the monsoon could be, he suggested, counteracted. He was impressed with the supreme decorative effect of the paintings at Ajanta. The architecture, the arrangement of the caves and the paintings at Ajanta were eloquent, he explained, of artistic unity, unity that was the outcome of the Hindu genius for the "comprehension of mass." He believed that plastic forms appeared to be more congenial to it than the pictorial. M. Miestchaninoff says that these are his impressions. They are, for the moment definite. They may not be final. What else can a student, an artist, a passionate pilgrim eager to explore the universal in plastic form, say?

WANTED A SHERIFF'S MEETINGS.

(Continued from page 6.)

wards the Chinese problem at all since about ten years ago, that is, Japan would not in any circumstances interfere with the Chinese domestic affairs. Of course, I suppose, if there occurs something which may threaten the Japanese interests in China including damage to life and properties of the Japanese residents there, some measures to protect them may be taken. But it does not affect the above mentioned Japanese attitude of non-intervention in Chinese affairs, because the Japanese people, as mentioned already, are regarded to be sympathetic towards the aspirations of the Chinese, if they do not interfere with Japan's legitimate interests, in their measures in realising their aspirations.

"I understand, from newspaper reports, that the British policy is almost the same as Japan's, also the British Government have decided to send troops to China; it is said, they would not be used unless the lives and properties of British subjects are threatened. I suppose all the difficulties in China will be before long settled peacefully by co-operation between Powers.

"According to the Japanese papers," he concluded, "at present Japan seems not to regard the situtions in China dangerous to the life and properties of the Japanese residents."

The Japanese gentleman, finally assured our representative of the cordial and keen interest that Japan was taking in the fight that India was carrying on to win her freedom.

GRIEVANCES OF B. B. AND C. I RY. LOCO STAFF.

MEMORIAL IGNORED

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 24.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the B. B. and C. I. Ry. Employees' Association sometime ago sent a memorial to the Loco and Carriage Superintendent, Bombay on behalf of the European and Indian drivers, firemen and other loco running staff embodying their main grievnaces and demands. The loco running staff have been labouring under several grievances such as (1) reduction in the scale of pay of the goods drivers (2) occasional reversions of driver's lower grades under pretext of slack season or high consumption of coal (3) promotions to higher grades based on selection giving absolute discretion to the officers etc. They have asked for the redress of several such maximum pay of the goods drivers and maximum pay of the goods drivers and payment for the work on Sunday as a day in excess.

Mr. Patel in his letter to the Loco Superintendent strongly urged a sympathetic consideration of the memorial on merit as well as an unbroken record of the faithful and efficient service rendered by the running staff. The authorities have not so far replied nor have they taken any steps towards the redress of their grievances. Great discontent is now reported to be prevailing amongst this staff all over the line on accounnt of the present indifferent attitude of the authorities. It is understood that the B. B. Employees' Association will now make a further move in this connection with a view to urge on the Agent the need of prompt and sympathetic measures to satisfy the staff.

MUSLIM WEEK AT SUKKUR.

MR. HAJI ABDULLA HAROON'S PROPOSAL.

HYDERABAD (Sind), Jan. 26.

Mr. Haji Abdulla Haroon of Karachi, M.L.A. had addressed an open letter to Muslims of Sindh asking them to organise a Muslim week in the month of April at Sukkur, where conferences for the uplift of Muslims in different fields will be held. A conference of Sanjodies has also been suggested by him.

His idea is that two or three lacs of rupees should be collected as an endowment fund and the interest be utilised for practical work. For this purpose a central Sindh Muslim secretariat will be established which would serve as an organizing centre for all Muslim activities.—Free Press.

MORE VOLUNTEERS TO PATUAKHAL

PATUAKHALI, Jan. 26.

Volunteers are pouring in from all parts of the country to offer satyagraha at Patuakhali. Interviwed by a representative of the Free Press of India, the Secretary of the Committee in charge of the arrangements said, the Government Communique was thoroughly one-sided and did not contain all facts which compelled Hindus to have resourse to this step.—Free Press.

DEATH DUE TO OVERWORK

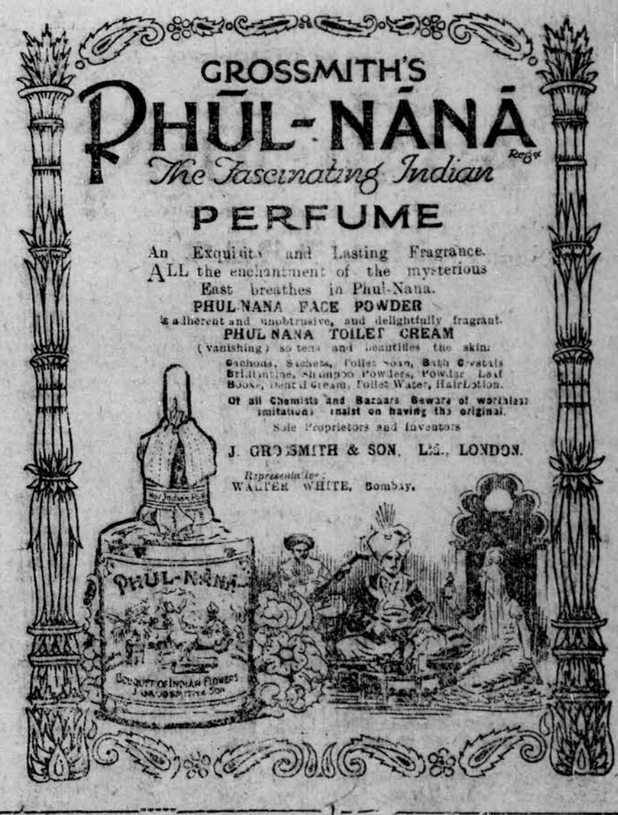
CALCUTTA, Jan. 26.

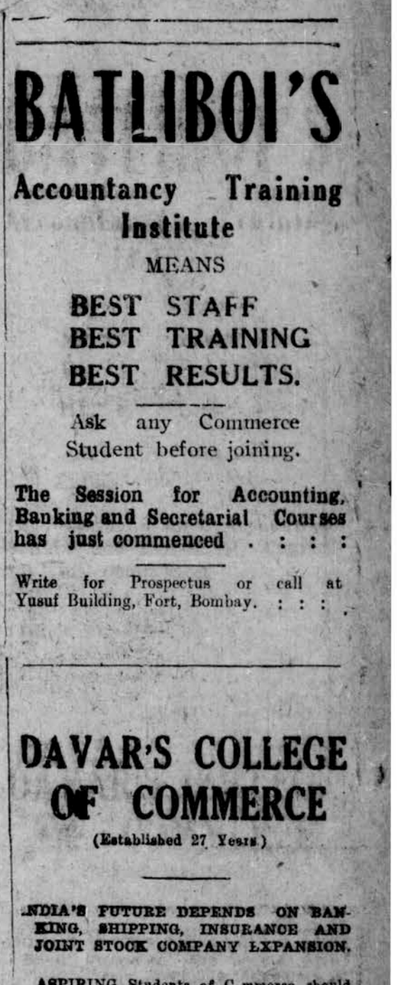
Expressing regreat at the death of the Senior Assistant Accountant, the members of the Calcutta Corporation passed a resolution saying the death was due to overwork, there being six deaths in the same department in the year and that the department should be strengthened to render work out of office hours and holidays as a rule unnecessary.—Free Press.

POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION.

Pitman's Shorthand Special Examination was held in the above institution on the 29th November last and in all 21 candidates appeared in the Examination, 14 being for Shorthand Theory only, 5 for Shorthand Elementary test 1, and two for shorthand speed (80 words a minute). All the students who presented thmeselves for examination passed. This shows that the result is 100 per cent. showing the sound and thorough training imparted to the students by the Principal Mr. B. R. Rele. All the 21 students passed the Special Examination in Pitman's Shorthand from a sealed test under a duly constituted Special Examining Committee approved by the phonetic Institute, Bath, England.

The following are the names of the candidates who passed the Examination: (1) S. P. Dalal; (2) M. Agarwal; (3) B. A. Mogre; (4) D. E. Hakim; (5) J. K. Bhatt; (6) C. Pereira; (7) J. Pereira; (8) V. M. Parekh; (9) M. C. Hawal; (10) G. S. Motkar; (11) G. A. Sharif; (12) K. K. Shrotria; (13) H. L. Vora; (14) A. H. Khalil; (15) S. C. Parikh; (16) C. Da Dawayala; (17) P. Mascarenhas; (18) J. S. K.; (19) P. P. Shellar; (20) B. Bhatt; (21) B. R. Modi.





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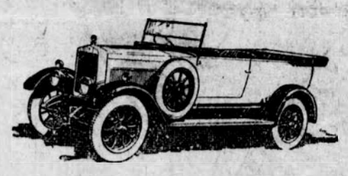

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POONA LETTER.

JUSTICE RANADE DAY.

PROMOTION OF PHYSICAL CULTURE.

POONA, Jan. 24.

The Moderate Party, verily, is like a do-nothing boy in a family which once was renowned but which has now nothing left except the great name for the inheritor to trade upon. This fact was proved on the late Mr. Justice Ranade Day observed in Poona in the Deccan Lberal Club on Sunday last. In honour of the day a lecture was delivered by Prof. V. G. Kale of the Fergusson College, who, he observed in the course of his speech, had literally sat at the feet of Ranade in his school days; and the chair was taken by Diwan Bahadur Godbole who was described to be acquainted with Ranade more intimately than any body else in the city. The meeting was attended by a hundred persons most of whom were known Liberals, professors of the Fergusson College and a few students. The President briefly narrated the various activities of Ranade—political, social, industrial and others. He said, there was no public activity with which Ranade was not connected. Prof. Kale spoke fluently for an hour and attempted to establish that Ranade was not simply great, but he was a prophet too. Being a Government servant he could be a patriot. He was an historian, a social reformer, and a statesman of a high order. He held that, what Ranade had preached and fought for 35 years ago was now found acceptable by the Indian National Congress and the Nationalist Party. Ranade had pleaded for social reform along with political reform. He was severely criticized at that time, but his condemners themselves had, come to appreciate the force and truth of Ranade's opinions. The speech was full of side-attacks on the Nationalist Party and Lok. Tilak's principles. Ranade was non-questionably a great personality. But if his principles were so widely triumphant to-day, why was the Liberal Party which regards Ranade's name as its stock-in-trade, in a such a pitably decadent state? It was thought for a long time that Prof. Kale was a strong Independent with a bent towards being a thorough Nationalist. But his gratefulness and love for Ranade on the day seems to have carried him off his feet.

LECTURES ON PHYSICAL CULTURE.

It is indeed an encouraging sign that a great impetus has of late been given to physical culture in Poona. Not only have two or three model gymnasia opened where hundreds of students go for training in manifold sports and games and other exercises of bodily strength and skill, but for the last week propaganda has been begun for the development of physique by way of lectures. Mr. Damle of the Maharashtra Vyayam Shala on the Tilak Road is arranging for a physical culture conference, to be held in Poona in the month of May next and ina vacation days classes are to be opened for training for the benefit of those who, owing to their vocations, cannot avail themselves of the daily exercises. As, perhaps, a prelude to the coming Conference a lecture series has been begun under the auspices of the Maharashtra Kreeda Mandal conducted by Mr. Phadke. The first was delivered by Prof. D. V. Potdar of the New Poona College under the presidentship of Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar. The President made an eloquent appeal for physical development side by side with intellectual. He suggested that a Conference of all the gymnasia in Maharashtra should be held for consulting together.

TEMPERANCE IN POONA.

Miss Campbell of the American Women's Christian Temperance Association delivered an interesting lecture on Temperance under the Presidentship of Mr. G. K. Deodhar in the John Small Memorial Hall. She briefly narrated the causes why people drink and crushed the argument of personal liberty. It was said that Prohibition was a failure in America. But it was not true. Out of the thirty-five Senators newly-elected twenty-six were Prohibitionists.

MUNICIPAL ENGINEER.

The facts in connection with the appointment of the Municipal Engineer in the place of Mr. Tambolkar who is to do duty as the Chief Officer, once again demonstrate the increasing failure of the local Municipality owing to the distinctive communal character of its constitution. The anti-Brahman spirit becomes evident even in the smallest act of the Municipality. When a Committee was to be elected to examine ten from among the applicants in order of merit, speeches were made by members which surprised everyone who wanted the Municipality to be efficient. So intensely anti-Brahman were they. The Committee recommended ten names, the first being that of Mr. Pandit. Several members felt that he was a Brahman and the recommendation of the Committee appointed by the General Body itself was turned down. Mr. Dalvi was at last selected for the post.

GADKARI ANNIVERSARY.

The eighth anniversary of the death of one of the popular poet and dramatist of Maharashtra—the late Mr. Gadkari or Govindagraja—was solemnised on Sunday the 23rd instant under the Presidentship of Mr. Mate, Mr. P. K. Atre told a few stories about Gadkari, showing his hit and humour, keen intellect, industry, obser vation and other qualities.

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EDUCATION IN C. P.

STEADY PROGRESS IN UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Jan. 23.

"It is a noticeable feature" says a Government resolution on the state and progress of Education in the C.P. for the year 1925-26, "that there was a decrease of 2,146 in the number of pupils attending unrecognized schools, while the increase in recognized institutions was 17,976, which was shared by all classes of institutions except the professional colleges and high and special schools for girls where numbers fell by 2, 8 and 30 respectively. The average cost per pupil fell from Rs. 19-4-10 to Rs. 18-7-3.

Regarding the University education the resolution states that under the fostering care of Sir Bipin Krishna Bose, the University maintained the steady progress which has characterized it from its inception. Amongst other activities which deserve special mention are the provision of an interesting series of lectures and the establishment of a University athletic tournament which acts as an incentive to the cultivation of athletics by the afficiated colleges.

There has been general increase in number of students nn colleges and the limit of accommodation has already been reached in some institutions. A scheme for the removal of the Hislop College from its location in the city to a site near the University is under consideration. If it materializes all the colleges in Nagpur will be grouped around the University, so that the establishment of intercollegiate lectures and a corporate university life will be much facilitated.

Colonel Krishnaji Vishnu Kukday, C.I.E., I.M.S., Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Central Provinces, who has been granted leave for eight months with effect from the 15th January, 1927, preparatory to retirement, hails from the Bombay Presidency and was appointed as Inspector General of Civil Hospitals in succession to Colonel Black on the 28th March 1925. I believe this was the first time when an Indian was appointed to such a responsible post. But Colonel Kukday by his usual tact and resourcefulness justified his appointment and held that post with distinction.

Owing to enormous increase in freight brought about recently by coal situation in England the securing of necessary tonnage was rendered very difficult. This affected the supply of raw material to the continent a great deal and the prices were firm. Most of the continental countries were working at full speed during the stoppage of work in England and as the situation has now eased since the settlement of the coal dispute, there is a great rush in the demand of manganese ore.

C. P. JUDICIAL SERVICE.

A C. P. Government resolution notifies that the local Government proposes to fill a few vacancies among Subordinate Judges, 2nd class by direct recruitment. Intending candidates should submit their applications before the 1st March, 1927. Candidates must be permanent residents of the Central Provinces or must have recently resided there for at least three years and must be either Barrister-at-Law or graduate in Law of a British Indian University, have actually been practising his profession for at least three years at the Bar in India and be under 30 years of age on the 1st May, 1927.

BHAVNAGAR NOTES.

THE LALIT KALA SAMAJ

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, Jan. 24.

The Lalit Kala Samaj, which was started here some time back with the object of cultivating and reforming the stage, and other fine arts, performed, last week, with great success, "Shah Jahan"—a drama by the Bengali dramatist of great renown, the late Mr. D. L. Roy, translated into Gujarati by Mr. Meghani of the "Saurashtra." The amateurs who represented the characters were either graduates or school and college students. Sir Prabhashanker and Lady Pattani graced the first show with their presence, and were present throughout the show. The second show, which was meant for ladies and students, was also largely attended. There was a pressing demand for a third show, but the Samaj did not accept it, as it would not be in harmony with its objects.

The Lalit Kala Samaj is now an institution, well-organised, and with many ambitions, and has Sir Prabhashankar Pattani as patron, and many eminent citizens as life-members. It proposes to maintain its manfold activities a octnvenient intervals, sometimes by dramatic performances sometimes by fine arts exhibitions, by musical concerts and allied movements.

AN INTERESTING DEBATE.

On Saturday, the 22nd instant, Mr. Gulabbhai Desai delivered an interesting lecture in the college hall, under the auspices of the Students' Union, on "My Reminiscences of Municipal Life," Major Zoravarsinhji being in the chair. The speaker, with an experience of twenty years of Bhavnagar Municipality, traced the various stages through which it had passed ere now, and pointed out some of the drawbacks of the present working. The adult franchise, which exists at present, was, in the opinion of the speaker, a premature step, and the power of the President was too limited. Mr. Desai was followed by Dr. Vora, Principal Shahani and Prof. Bhide who had each something to say about the theory and practice of the workings of the Municipality. The president, due to want of time, hurriedly wound up the proceedings, touching the main points of each speaker. Sir Prabhashankar Pattani, attended the meeting as one of the audience, and said he had come to learn things and opinions.

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